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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., addres COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1876. NO. 228.

FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

Reunion and Parade of Knights Templar—Matters at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The reunion parade of the Knights Templar, on Thursday, will form a very imposing demonstration. One hundred and fifty commanderies have officially announced that they will participate. Many commanderies have already arrived, and others are to arrive this afternoon, to-night and to-morrow. Among those arriving to-day are those from Washington, Detroit, Harrisburg and Allegheny, and Grand Commanderies from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. James H. Hopkins, Grand Master of the United States, arrives this afternoon from Washington, D. C., with Commandery No. 2 of that city and Vincent L. Hurlbut, Deputy Grand Master of the United States.

Dr. J. M. Fowler, Past Grand Commander of Tennessee, and Eugene B. Myers, Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery of Chicago, are among the distinguished Knights already in town. The Grand Commandery of South Africa is also here.

This morning the formal opening of the Bankers' and Broker's building at the Exposition grounds took place in the presence of a large crowd of distinguished financiers from all parts of the country, and including nearly all the bankers and bank officials of the city.

The American School Union held its fifty-second anniversary this afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. Rev. Richard R. Newton, D.D., presided at the first meeting, and addresses were made by Stephen Paxson, of Missouri; Rev. John McCullough, of Kentucky; Rev. Thomas Wright, of Michigan, and T. G. Essign, of Illinois, missionaries and superintendents of the society. Hon. Joshua Nye, of Maine, presided at the evening meeting, and addresses were made by Sir Charles Reade, M. P., of England; Rev. Daniel March, D.D., of Philadelphia; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, and Rev. W. P. Pendeon, Missouri. The Academy was crowded to overflowing at both meetings. The record of its work the past year shows that 1,236 new schools have been formed and 3,216 other schools visited and aided, which have a membership of 225,245. This work has been done in thirteen States and Territories. In permanent results the Secretary counts this one of the best years of its labor.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1876.

The delightful May weather sheds its brightest smiles upon those that are good and upon many that are not quite so good as they might be. Some are thankful for the good they receive, others cannot enjoy the real blessings offered, on account of the clouds of their own creation which obscure their vision. Every one at the Centennial grounds seems happy, and Care appears to have no ticket current with the gate-keepers and the inexorable click of the turnstile keeps the dull old fellow in the rear.

We will not listen to the sighs nor attempt to penetrate the mysteries of broken hearts, that may be recorded upon the tablets of the secret history of every object within our view; our interest is centered upon the joyous present and the ever-changing and hopeful future. Great changes have taken place in the last twenty days; more goods in place, the roads and walks are nearly completed, many buildings finished and occupied, the fountains ready for use, the elevator in Main Hall ready for operations, the guards are better disciplined (with great room still for improvement), their uniforms fit a little better (with room, &c.); qualified leader; the smoothness in working is not yet accomplished, but that also is improving. By the end of the time allotted for the Exposition there will probably be no visitors, experts educated to manage another, but they do not exist now. The lack is for one clear head, whom every one is willing to acknowledge as a qualified leader; there are too many heads, too many leaders, consequently some clashing and many mistakes. In restaurants and eating accommodations, in American, English, and French name and French cooks, the Lafayette has obtained as honorable name and record; their cooking and accommodations are superior and low in price, considering quality. So much has been said about extortion that the good are entitled to credit, to correct misapprehension.

Shall we return to our

PITTSBURGH EXHIBITS IN THE MAIN HALL?

Very good. Here are Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, with heavy hardware, nuts, bolts, &c. It requires the judgment of an expert to determine the merits of this entry; that opinion they have in the general appreciation of the public in the quality of their goods, their enterprise in business has built up a trade that is appreciated throughout the country. Their representative here, Mr. Numbstaetter, has succeeded in making a very attractive and interesting display of goods that admit of very little artistic ornamentation. Bolts and bars and strap hinges are no, bought on account of taste or finish, but the quality upon which the purchaser must largely rely upon the reputation of the manufacturer.

Reese, Graff & Woods, of the Fort Pitt Iron Works, with their manufactures of iron and steel. They have managed to make such common place articles as horse and mule shoes appear attractive. The symmetry of form and brightness of polish attract attention. The samples of machinery, cast and tool steel are excellent; they have samples of light rails for street cars, of which they make a specialty. They have marvellous specimens of knot tying and shaping, to prove the quality of the material they manufacture.

Brown & Co., of the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, United States iron, steel, &c. Our improvements in the manufacture of iron have been remarkable within the past few years. There is a tensile strength to iron of the present day, that a few years ago was deemed unattainable. The combination of ores and other important changes in the process of manufacture, have almost doubled the average strength of iron. Brown & Co. exhibit bar shafts with edges and flue openings flanged, that to the eye appear not deemed possible. The tool steel and the bar shapes of iron show to what perfection we have arrived as metallurgists.

Park Brothers & Co., of the Black Diamond Steel Works, have a very good assortment of their homogeneous steel boiler plates and crecible cast steel. Park Brothers were amongst the pioneers in the manufacture of steel in this country, after many failures on the part of the others, they demonstrated that as good steel could be made in Pittsburgh as in any place in the world.

Singer, Nimick & Co., with their saw and sheet cast steel, rolled by Lanth's patented improvement. (Of Lanth's patents more hereafter.) The samples in this collection are very creditable, of mill, mulsy and circular saw plates, the latter up to seventy-two inches in diameter; homogeneous cast steel for boilers and fire boxes, springs, axles, etc.; finished rolling plow coulters and other specimens of polished steel, very bright and beautiful; a railroad car axle, full size, bent double without crack or flaw; shows how reliable their work has become.

Phillips, Nimick & Co., Sligo Iron Mills, "Sligo Special B. S.," are on the ground with samples of iron and tensile strength tested and marked "regular brand 62,000 pounds;" one is marked "this plate stood by actual test, 89,900 pounds," another marked "Sligo Special," is about twelve inches square by one-quarter in thickness, and has a five inch flanged hole in the center. The corners are drawn out into strings and twisted and knotted cold, very much as children would work with taffy; a thread is cut or screwed on two pieces of round iron, one inch or more in diameter, and these make two huge S. S. without breaking the threads. Circular pieces of iron, two inches in diameter by one-fourth of an inch in thickness, are hammered into thin rings, cold, without hammering, the edges punched and worked at "red-short heat;" a large ring stretched and hammered cold, without check or flaw, samples of boiler heads, angle iron, &c. A large iron ring four feet four inches in diameter, made for expansion joint for waterpipe, and an interesting specimen of granular or close grained iron, for fine finish or great strength, closes this catalogue.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.

A very interesting ceremony took place at this ancient and memorable house of worship yesterday. It had been announced that service would be held for the Sunday school scholars of the church, and that Whittier's Centennial Hymn would be sung by a choir of more than one hundred voices. At an early hour the people filled the church, and at the time announced for the service, it was crowded to suffocation. The ceremonies were intensely interesting, the preacher illustrating from the church ritual, its loyalty. Alluding to the historic memories which clustered around the place where they were then assembled, the devotion of Washington, who was a constant attendant upon the services here, the patriotism of Pennsylvania's first Bishop (White), who was for many years rector of this church, and the many men prominent in civil life who had knelt at this altar to offer prayers for their country's welfare. Amongst the memorial tablets in and around the church, is one to Bishop White, and outside, almost obliterated by the unsparing hand of time, is

"Sacred to the memory of Esther Duche, who died in 1767."

This should be restored. The singing of the hymn was well done and added another link to the chain between the past and the future. CENTURION.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1876.

The Philadelphia *Press* this morning, notices the fact that the expectations of Centennial amusement managers have not been realized and it attributes the failure in great measure to the fact that they do not advertise, and the *Press* is undoubtedly correct. It is not only true as to places of amusement, but to hotels and many other branches of business depending upon the influx of visitors for patronage. Some who do advertise, do not appreciate the advantage of advertising in the large business centers outside of the city. How important it is both to visitors and to citizens that the former should be advised as to hotels, places of amusement, &c., before they reach the city. They can thus determine beforehand where to stay, where they will go to make purchases, and where they will find their amusements. The proprietors of an establishment for amusement on a very extensive scale remarked a few days since that "they did not intend to advertise out of the city." The result will be that not one in ten of strangers visiting the city will know or hear of the place before they leave or are ready to leave. Judicious advertising will no doubt do much to promote the success of the Exposition. Exhibitors can also do this way realize the full benefits of their outlay in coming to Philadelphia. The columns of the COMMERCIAL and others Pittsburgh journals show how little printers' ink is esteemed in Philadelphia. Those who avail themselves of its use are reaping its benefits.

The Rhododendrons are fast fading, and are attracting great attention. It is said that the Park Commissioners are negotiating for the entire collection—some sixty varieties in several hundred plants. Another remarkable collection, properly belonging to Agricultural Hall, was placed on exhibition in the main building, being several hundred varieties of apples from Victoria, Australia. There were many of the well known varieties indigenious to this country, and several varieties not known here. They possess the peculiarities in size and color of fruit grown in California; of flavor, we did not learn. A small apple, beautiful in color and of symmetrical form, called "Governor Glade's Red Streak," was interesting. The Fameuse, Nick Jack, Gold Winter, Pearmain, Scarlet Nonpareil, Toaalouspa (green), Mamma (green), Stone Pippin, Prince Bismarck, Kentucky Red Streak, Jonathan and Gloria Mundi Pippin were amongst the most attractive in appearance. There was a fine display of wax fruit also.

The planished iron display of W. D. Wood & Co., of Pittsburgh, illustrates the results of American energy and enterprise aided by mechanical skill and invention. At the time that firm began the manufacture of "imitation Russia iron" it was supposed to be one of those well-guarded national secrets that no amount of study could unveil; but now it is well known that an article equal to the imported is manufactured in Pittsburgh, whether the process of manipulation be the same or not, and we can now undersell the Russians themselves in this market.

The display consists of a locomotive jacket, full size, specimens of stove pipe and corrugated iron elbows. A fence made of planished iron by a Pittsburgh firm, incloses the space occupied by Messrs. Wood & Co. They have several bundles of their well-known brands of common, cleaned and refined smooth iron, also galvanized and shovel iron.

Hussey, Wells & Co. take rank amongst the very first to manufacture steel in this country that would successfully compete with the imported. The idea existed at the date of the commencement of their enterprise, that the manufacture of the finer qualities of tool and other steel was something we must leave to our Anglo Saxon cousins across the water. That idea was dispelled long ago, and now the old steel manufacturers are no longer competitors with American steel in this market. Hussey, Wells exhibit crucible and homogeneous steel, boiler heads and plates bent and flanged in various complicated styles, of 76,000 pounds tensile strength. Tool cast steel, rubber railway axles, and one axle was struck five blows, by a drop weighing 1,200 pounds from a height of twenty-five feet, without making a crack or flaw in the iron. Such axles will not break and wreck a train. They have, also, specimens of journals, sheet steel, rods, &c., and an arch with nearly square corners, made of 3½ inches in diameter and 31 feet 8 inches in diameter, weighing 890 pounds.

The day was hot, sultry and dull after three P. M., when a refreshing shower set in, which materially tempered the atmosphere. The numbers were not quite so large as on some days last week, but much larger than the average. The town is filling with the Knights Templar, and those who come to see their interesting pageant. The Exposiion is drawing increased numbers. Amongst the visitors are Dr. Allison, of the *Banner*; Samuel Harper, Esq., Messrs. Wainwright, Nighman, Murray, Carroll, Marshall, Dr. Hussey, Dr. Hanna, Mr. Kleber, Mr. Torrens and many others, a large party met without preconcert in the annex to Horticultural Hall. Major Holmes, of the Centennial Bank, has been promoted to chief teller of the Branch at the grounds. He still recognizes his Pittsburgh acquaintances. CENTURION.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising followed by falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather and thunder storms.

David Childs, colored, was shot and instantly killed by Eugene Fouroot, in New Orleans, yesterday. Cause, a woman.

The steamers Gellert, from Hamburg, and Russia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday, and the Vaderland, from Antwerp, at Philadelphia.

A fire in Cairo, Ill., yesterday afternoon, destroyed Gamble's wagon factory and Phillips' warehouse. Loss on both $15,000 to $20,000. Phillips's insurance $7,500; Gamble's insurance on building and stock $4,000.

John C. Partridge, a prominent citizen and connected with the tobacco trade of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. He was well known in the commercial world as a man of integrity and honor.

Base ball: New York—Mutuals 7, Louisvilles 2. Hartford—Hartfords 6, Cincinnatis 0. Indianapolis—Buckeyes 21, Capital Citys 6. Boston (first championship game)—Chicagos 5, Bostons 1. Philadelphia—St. Louis 7, Athletics 3.

A contract has been entered into at Toledo, with responsible parties, to dam the Kanawha river and bring a canal through that city, creating 4,000 horse power of water. A company has also been organized there to commence works for smelting silver ores.

The Fifth Annual Indiana State Convention of short horn breeders met in Indianapolis yesterday. The attendance is not large. Papers were read on the high price paid for short horns and its influence on farmers, the milking qualities of short horns, and various other subjects.

The suspension of the three pork packers in Louisville was caused by outside speculation in futures of cotton and other things, and not by losses on regular packing. Other pork firms are not affected; no stocks are being thrown on the market, and hold ers refuse to sell at present prices.

The Chicago *Times* will announce this morning that on June 5th its editor, W. F. Storey, will commence the publication of a three cent daily evening paper, to be known as the Chicago *Evening Telegraph*; that it will be published from the *Times* office, will be independent politically and in every other way, will be in size a seven column folio, and in other respects will be the same as the *Times*.

A fire at Grand Haven, Mich., yesterday morning destroyed five stores in Washington street and one dwelling house. The Baird block was also considerably damaged. Total loss estimated at $15,000; insurance $8,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as cotton saturated with kerosene was discovered burning in other buildings in the vicinity, and the hose attached to the fire engine was plugged.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Boston Park Street Church has issued a call to Rev. J. T. Withrow, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

Rev. Timothy Jenkins, editor of *Y Cyfaill*, the only Welsh Methodist magazine in the country, died at Utica, New York, on Monday evening, aged seventy-three.

Greer Sullivan, Deputy Constable, shot last Friday morning in a fight with a gang of horse thieves, several miles below St. Joseph, Mo., died last night. Every effort is being made to capture the murderers, who thus far have eluded arrest.

By the upsetting of a sail boat on Fresh Pond, in Brighton, Mass., yesterday afternoon, four persons were drowned; Mrs. Dunckiee, wife of the proprietor of the Sunny Side House, Brighton, her daughter Maud, and Miss Wilson and her little brother Johnny.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published

DECORATION DAY.

Its Observance at Other Places.

West Newton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., May 30, 1876.

Decoration Day was very generally observed here. A procession composed of the Sabbath schools of the town, joined by citizens of the place and adjoining country, formed on Main street at two P. M., headed by bands of music, and proceeded to the cemetery, where appropriate ceremonies were enacted. The turnout was general and the numbers present far exceeded any previous year. Whilst our fallen heroes are thus honored, we feel that our country's liberties are safe.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 30, 1876.

There was a grand demonstration in decorating the soldiers' graves here. Five military companies were in the procession, and between four and five thousand persons assembled in and about the Court House Square. Speeches were made by Private Dalzell and Colonel Dan Rice.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration Day was never so generally observed before in this city. Very few large places of business were open, and these closed as the day advanced. All the public offices, banks, exchanges, schools, &c., were closed throughout the day. City Hall was enveloped in bunting, and the national flag was at half-mast over every hotel and many private residences. Early in the morning the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, with detachments of militia and numerous wagons laden with flowers, assembled at the rendezvous, and soon afterwards were begun the duties of the day by the decoration of Washington's statue, Lincoln statue and North monument. On the march to the ferry on the way to the cemeteries, Montgomery's tomb, Robert Emmett's tomb and the Lawrence monument were decorated. Crossing the South Ferry, the procession was detached, portions proceeding to Greenwood, Cypress Hill, Holy Cross, Evergreen and other cemeteries where, after addresses, the great crowds of people who had assembled strewed flowers over the graves of soldiers, Federal and Confederate.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Executive Departments of the National Government and offices of the District Government were closed to day, Decoration Day being observed as a close holiday. The Grand Army of the Republic, having charge of the arrangements, marched to Arlington Cemetery, and after strewing flowers over the graves of soldiers, assembled near the main entrance, where addresses were made, prayer offered, a poem read and children from the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home sang appropriate pieces.

Senator Morton was under an engagement to deliver the address at the decoration services at Wilmington, N. C., but was detained by his official duties. He, however, sent the address by a special messenger last night, and it was read there to-day.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The day is cool, breezy and very pleasant, and every way favorable for Decoration Day observances. Business is very generally suspended, and the soldiers' graves in all the cemeteries are being decorated by the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At the Exposition grounds special musical services in honor of the day took place, but aside from this no special features marked the day.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles below the city, was performed this afternoon. Although the day was not observed as a holiday, several thousand people were on the ground. Addresses were delivered in English and German by both Federal and Confederate officers, and poems read, the exercises being interspersed with appropriate music. After the graves in the cemetery were lavishly strewn with flowers, wreaths, &c., there being no discrimination between Federal, Confederate or comrade.

Memphis Tenn.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—There was no organized celebration of Decoration Day at the National Cemetery, but a number of people visited it and placed floral offerings upon the graves.

Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., May 30.—Decoration Day was very quietly observed. There was no public demonstration.

Toledo, O.

TOLEDO, May 30.—The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves was duly performed this afternoon by Forsyth Post G. A. R., after which a public meeting was held at the Spitzer Opera House, appropriate to the occasion. Business was generally suspended during the afternoon.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here very generally. A large number of graves in the cemeteries were strewed. Flags displayed, etc. The military organizations of the city participated in the decoration ceremonies. The day was clear and pleasant.

Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Dispatches from Northern and Eastern cities show that Decoration Day was generally observed.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—The graves of Federal soldiers were decorated here to-day with the usual ceremonies. There was a large and interested assembly of persons in attendance. The oration was delivered by W. C. Goodloe, the Blue Grass orator.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed with the usual ceremonies at Spring Grove Cemetery to-day, but, with the exception of the Postoffice and other national offices, business was not suspended

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed by the closing of banks, exchanges and other places of business, a procession to the cemetery, decorating of the graves, addresses and a memorial service this evening. The flags of the city were at half-mast during the day.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, May 30.—Decoration Day was generally observed, the five hundred soldiers' graves at Green Lawn Cemetery were handsomely decorated with mountain laurel and rare flowers. Governor Hayes presided over the ceremonies, and delivered a three minute address. During the decoration a national salute was fired.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—The graves of the Federal dead at the National Cemetery were decorated by both ex-United States and ex-Confederate soldiers. About forty Mexican soldiers were in attendance. Colonel Leon Trousdale, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, representing them, made a patriotic and appropriate address, as did other speakers.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Reports from points in the Northwest indicate that Decoration Day has been much more generally observed than usual. In this city it was taken as a holiday by many persons, though few houses outside of the banks and Government buildings were closed.

Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed more generally than ever before. There was a large procession and formal exercises at the Opera House, which was filled to overflowing. Business was generally suspended after dinner.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The graves of Union soldiers at Loudon Park and other cemeteries in this vicinity were strewn with flowers to-day. The ceremonies were participated in by a much larger number than for some years past. An oration was delivered by Hon. H. O. Pratt, M. C., from Wisconsin, and an address by Hon. G. Wylie Wells, M. C., from Mississippi.

Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—At the memorial ceremonies to day there were 8,000 persons in the procession. Governor Bragden was on the stand. The address prepared by Senator Morton was read by a friend, Senator Morton being detained at Washington.

Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—Dispatches from Missouri and Kansas indicate that Decoration Day has been observed more generally than ever before.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Still Cutting Down the Fares.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Passenger rates on all roads Eastward from Cincinnati will be reduced to-morrow to the following figures: To Boston, $16; New York, $11; Philadelphia, $12 35; Baltimore and Washington, $10 90.

Board of Pardons Not to Meet Till August 1st.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 30, 1876.—The official announcement is made to-day that there will be no meeting of the Board of Pardons on Tuesday, the 6th of June. The Board having rescinded their resolution to meet on that day, and adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the first day of August.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CERTAINTY OF A LONG SESSION

No Prospect of Adjournment Before August.

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS FOR A RECESS.

Republicans Content to Sit It Out.

THE APPROPRIATIONS IN DANGER

Democratic Senators Opposed to Sweeping Reductions.

Peculiar Features of the Kerr Affair.

The Speaker Tells Conflicting Stories.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 30 1876.

A Long Session Certain.

The most determined advocates of an early adjournment, now give up all hopes of getting away before July or August, and others even put the day as remote as September. A large number of Democrats in the House are anxious for a recess over the conventions. Several informal conferences have been held on the subject, but it has been thought best to have the proposition emanate from the Republican side. The Republicans, on the other hand, do not appear to entertain any thoughts in that direction at present, at least preferring to sit the session through. In the meantime, the proper officers of both Houses are desirous of having ten days or two weeks in which to put the halls in their summer dress.

The Impeachment Trial.

In regard to the impeachment trial, the Senators are in favor of going on, thinking that can be disposed of in a few weeks. According to the counsel for the respondent, however, a large number of witnesses will be produced, and with the many delays which they will interpose, at least a month will have passed before a decision can be reached. At present the proposition to postpone the trial meets with very little favor.

The Appropriations in Danger.

Some misgivings are also entertained respecting the passage of the appropriation bills in time to become available by the beginning of the fiscal year. The Democrats in the Senate are very generally opposed to the sweeping reductions advocated by the House committees, and it is believed with this antagonism confronting them the House will be compelled to recede from the impracticable stand they have taken.

Peculiar Features of the Kerr Affair.

There are several peculiar features connected with the investigation of Speaker Kerr. He stated here on Friday night last that he did not know about the Green affair until that day, when the records show that he wrote a letter in April to Minister Schenck at London, inquiring about Green, and it is known made a visit to New York on the same subject. There is no question that Mr. Kerr, if not guilty, is the victim of a most unfortunate combination of circumstances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1876.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The opinion is gaining ground that the Belknap impeachment trial will be postponed until November next, when the Senate will reassemble for that special purpose. It is probable that the trial will continue six weeks or two months. To go on with it now would prolong the session of Congress until the latter part of August or first of September, and in addition to the time consumed in the trial, a period of six weeks would be required to finish up the absolutely necessary legislative business of passing the annual appropriation bills. Grave doubts are expressed by many whether, in view of the fact that less than two-thirds of the Senate have voted in favor of jurisdiction, there is anything to be gained by proceeding with the trial at all. Very eminent legal authorities who have no connection with the proceedings assert that the twenty-nine Senators who have already voted against taking jurisdiction will not be precluded by the Senate's action from voting "not guilty" on this jurisdictional ground, when the final issue is presented.

THE CABINET CHANGES TO TAKE EFFECT TO-MORROW.

The understanding is that all recent Cabinet changes will take practical effect from the first of June. Mr. Cameron is expected to take charge of the War Department on the first day of the coming month. Judge Pierrepont will leave for England on the 22d of June.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Doings of the General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At the night session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the overture in regard to reducing the representation of the General Assembly was rejected by presbyteries, 19 to 101.

The overture on the polity of the Church was adopted after amendment making the representation one bishop and one elder to every fifty ministers, and the Assembly adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, on the overture in reference to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, urged the sanctification of this day by all churches, and adopted a resolution approving the use of the word Sabbath in preference to that of Sunday.

In relation to the overture from the Trustees of Lincoln University, it was recommended that greater care be exercised in the selection of young men for that institution.

The whole matter of trials of judicial cases was referred to a special committee, with the Moderator as Chairman.

The report of the committee on Religious Exercises was also referred to a special committee, to report to the next Assembly.

The election of elders for limited periods, and the displacement of standing ones thereby, unless re-elected, was recommended, in answer to an overture from Wooster and Blairsville.

An overture from the Synod of Central Illinois asking for the modifications of the directory of worship was then taken up, but the session adjourned before action was taken. It was then moved that the Assembly adjourn *sine die* at twelve tomorrow.

The Presbyterian General Assembly resumed this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Prime acknowledged the receipt of a telegram from the Southern Assembly, containing intelligence that they had taken some action in regard to the fraternal relations between the two bodies.

The Mileage Committee's report showed that 155 Presbyteries had all paid in, and the total amount collected was $23,821; paid to commissions $23,263; to Centennial Committee $60, leaving a balance of $1,560, which was turned over to the treasurer of the Assembly. The mileage assessment for 1877 was fixed at five cents per capita. The report was adopted.

The subject of a change of directory was then taken up again, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. Overtures favoring a change in the form of benevolent statements caused considerable debate, when one will be conceded to the statistical tables existing prior to 1875 was adopted.

An overture from Rochester, requesting that a column for women's work be placed in the statistical report, was submitted. After some discussion a motion to lay the matter on the table was lost, as was also a motion to adopt the report.

The report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection showed success ful progress. The receipts of the year were $125,016, 99 applications have been received from 206 churches, amounting to $139,630; appropriations to churches, $70,000. They stood to-day ready to pay all they had promised.

At the evening session of the Presbyterian Assembly, the report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection was again taken up, and its adoption moved. Rev. Mr. Walworth moved that aid-receiving churches who propose to erect houses of worship be advised to confer with their respective presbyteries in regard to the style of architecture and location. Referred to the Board of Erection. The report was adopted. The Committee on Benevolence submitted a report referring to the work of the Synodical Committee on Benevolence work of the Church, and setting forth that the Board of Home Missions would need $850,000, sustentation for the year $100,000, foreign missions $550,000, freedmen, $100,000, ministerial relief $100,000, church erection $100,000, publication $100,000, and education $120,000. Portions of the resolutions attached to the report were adopted, and the remaining part laid over until to-morrow for action.

Henri Rochefort is seriously ill at Geneva with dropsy of the heart.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

WINSLOW TO BE FURTHER REMANDED.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons to-night, Disraeli will make the usual motion to adjourn over to-morrow, the Derby day.

The Government to-morrow will ask for Winslow's further remand, pending Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Derby's last note. It is expected that the Minister's answer to-night to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's question regarding the correspondence on the Winslow case will throw some light on the course the Government intend pursuing thereafter.

CONVICTED OF STEALING.

LONDON, May 30.—Mrs. Mina Jury, sister of the Tichborne claimant, and one of the witnesses against him on the famous trial, was to-day sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, having been convicted of stealing.

A BLOW AT GENERAL SCHENCK.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Handbury gave notice that he would at an early date call attention to the circumstances under which certain foreign ministers, while enjoying immunities incident to their position, served as directors of certain private companies.

SPORTING NOTES.

DUBLIN, May 30.—The University Boat Club has organized an undergraduates crew for for the Saratoga. A team of cricketers, the best men of Dublin and Provincial clubs, will go to America in August.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons to-night, a motion to adjourn until Thursday, to-morrow being Derby day, was agreed to by a vote of 267 to 118. John Bright and Sir Wilfred Lawson made speeches against the motion. Trevelyan's motion in favor of the equalization of borough and county franchise and redistribution of Parliamentary seats was considered. Mr. Fawcett and John Bright and Sir Charles Dilke supported, and Disraeli and Lowe opposed the motion, which, after a long debate, was rejected by a vote of 291 to 165.

The Eastern Question.

A REVOLUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE SULTAN QUIETLY DETHRONED—HUSSAIN EFFENDI TAKES HIS PLACE—THE MOVEMENT APPARENTLY SATISFACTORY TO THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, May 30.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Berlin says: A telegram has been received there from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan has been dethroned, and that Murad Effendi has been proclaimed Sultan.

The following dispatch confirming the report telegraphed from Berlin of the Sultan's death is published in the London papers:

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—It is officially announced that as the unanimous wish of the people, Abdul Aziz has been declared insane and that the presumptive, Murad Effendi, proclaimed Sultan.

LONDON, May 31.—It seems to be the opinion that the overthrow of the Sultan will result beneficially.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns by a private telegram that the revolution in Constantinople was effected without any disturbance of the public tranquility.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign department, in reply to a question, admitted that the Turkish Ambassador at London and the English Ambassador at Constantinople had informed Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, of the dethronement of the Sultan and the proclamation of Murad Effendi as his successor. No further particulars of the movement have been received, but a simultaneous telegram from Salonica announces that the proclamation of Abdul Effendi was received there with general approbation.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Grand Vizier has sent the following telegram to the Turkish Minister here: "In the presence of the unanimous will of all the people Abdul Aziz Khan has been dethroned today, and his Majesty Sultan Murad, heir presumptive to the Imperial throne, has been proclaimed Emperor of Turkey."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a kiosque at the extremity of the Seraglio Gardens. It is confidently believed that he was proclaimed Sultan on Monday night. A popular demonstration took place next morning, but no resistance was offered to the new regime. Perfect tranquility now prevails. Both Christians and Musselmens express great satisfaction at the change. The city will be illuminated to-night, and the festivities will continue three days.

PARIS, May 30.—The *Le Temps* states that a message in cipher from Midhat Turkish Embassy here of deposition began as follows: "We, Abdul Aziz, conformably with the wishes of a majority of our subjects, abdicate." This message was communicated to the Duc De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Embassy also received a message stating that the Sultan first required his brother to relinquish the title of Caliph, which rendered him inviolable. The Sultan soon afterwards abdicated.

Le Temps adds that Murad, the new Sultan, is disposed to remove Hussein Avni Pasha, the present Minister of War, because he favored the project of Abdul Aziz to make his son instead of his nephew heir to the throne.

The Russian Ambassador has visited the Duc De Cazes, and the latter gave assurances that France would continue by every means in her power to the maintenance of peace and preservation of a good understanding between the powers. The situation in Constantinople is said to be well received in both political and financial circles. It is believed that the settlement of Eastern difficulties is thereby facilitated. It is stated that the new Turkish ministry will comprise Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier, and Sadyk Pasha, at present Ambassador to France, as Minister of Finance. According to reports published in Cologne, Midhat Pasha and the Grand Vizier were at the head of the revolutionary movement. Murad has accepted three of the propositions submitted to him, viz.: The institution of a permanent Assembly of notables, the abolition of the Seraglio, and the reduction of the civil list to 5,000,000 piastres. It is reported here that England is willing to agree to the holding of an international conference on the Eastern question.

THE CHANGE OF RULERS DUE TO RUSSIAN INFLUENCE—ENGLAND AND ITALY TO UNITE IN ACTION.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the succession of Murad to the Ottoman throne is generally considered as mainly due to Russia instigating Servia and Montenegro to immediate warfare.

A correspondent at Rome says it is reported that the Italian Government has received an invitation from England to come to an arrangement for united action in the East.

The Paris *Estafette* reports that Lord Derby has informed the Turkish Ambassador that England is prepared to accept an international conference, provided the programme is set forth beforehand.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE—THE SITUATION REPUTED AS OWING TO A CRISIS—MURAD PLEDGED TO A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT—THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

LONDON, May 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that M. Pisaminas, Montenegrin Minister of War, had an interview with Baron Rodich at Ragusa on Sunday, when he informed the Austrian Government that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Servia, Salonica, Montenegro and Greece. M. Pisananac was also understood to intimate that Crete would be the first subjugated movement in Northern Turkey. Altogether the situation is regarded as drawing to a crisis. While the Porte confidentially informs the Powers that no armistice will be conceded to the conditions proposed by the Berlin memorandum, the insurgent leaders loudly declare that they will continue to fight until independence is achieved.

The official Russian *Invalide* seconds these movements by the declaration that England's refusal to join the Northern Powers cannot but bring on difficulties.

Germany has requested Turkey to pay $60,000 indemnity to the family of Consul Abbott.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says Murad is pledged to a constitutional government.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends an official dispatch from the Grand Vizier announces that the entire Turkish cabinet signed the deposition of the Sultan. The deposition was accompanied by a firman, drawn up, and its adoption moved, by the night. The Duc de Cazes immediately on receiving news of the act, formally instructed the French Ambassador at Constantinople to exert all his influence to induce the new Government to hasten a pacific solution of the dif

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1876.

THE *Post* has wasted considerable breath. The United States Senate has decided that it has jurisdiction in the BELKNAP case.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions will be held to-day in Iowa and Florida; and Democratic Conventions in Alabama, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia.

THE New York bank statement reflects the depression of trade all over the country. The increase of $3,000,000 in legal tenders shows that the use for currency is rapidly diminishing, and the decrease of $1,700,000 in the loans shows that there is less employment for capital.

IN VIEW of the fact that the Democrats propose to cripple the Government service by cutting down the necessary clerical force in the departments, the heads of departments have very properly decided to make the discharges ordered by the House from the Democratic clerks only. Let them drink of their own chalice.

THE *Iron Age*, discussing the position of charcoal iron, is of opinion that there is one thing which will operate against it in the future, and that is that some coke irons are found to answer for purposes for which heretofore it was deemed necessary to have at least a portion of charcoal irons. One of these uses is in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

IT is not to our credit, as a commercial nation, that of the twenty-five vessels chartered in New York, on Saturday last, to carry grain to Europe, only six were American. Eight were Norwegian, and seven Italian, two British and two Austrian. It is too painfully apparent that the ocean carrying trade is yet measurably controlled by foreign countries.

MICHIGAN is comparatively modest in pushing her favorite sons for the Presidential honors, but not at all backward in giving birth to new political parties. Her latest bantling is called the National party, which claims to be sufficiently strong to place candidates in the field this Centennial year. The Prohibitionists, however, make the same claim of holding the balance of political power.

A PROPOSITION of more than ordinary significance is now under consideration by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. It is to employ the funds hitherto expended in the work of converting the English speaking Jews for other missionary purposes. The reason assigned for this change is that the converts are not sufficiently numerous to justify a further outlay of labor and money in the cultivation of so unpromising a field of religious enterprise.

IT IS intended to have an historical commemoration of the birth of the nation by forming a loan collection to illustrate, in connection with Independence Hall and the National Museum, the early history of the original thirteen States. This exhibition will supplement that at Independence Hall, where are illustrated the immediate events of 1776. The time selected for the opening of the exhibition is the 7th of June, the one hundredth anniversary of the day on which RICHARD HENRY LEE offered in Congress the resolution for independence.

THE Horicon Iron Works, situated near Ticonderoga, New York, which have been idle for some time, have just been sold to an English Company, a special law authorizing the sale having been passed by the New York Legislature at its last session. The English company intend making iron and steel in this country. The importance of this sale can scarcely be overestimated. The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* is authority for the statement that an English capitalist, now in this country, seeing the mills of Providence and the fabrics they turn out, said that if he owned mills in Lancashire he would at once return to England and sell out. It is to be hoped that the near future may see every American factory busy.

DECORATION DAY is our most sacred holiday. It is, also, the most beautiful, the most inspiring to patriotism, the most suggestive of endearing and ennobling associations. Its observance yesterday was more universal than was ever known before. The centennial year brings new significance and a deeper meaning to the tribute paid to the departed heroes who preserved the nationality for whose assertion their ancestors nobly died. The most eloquent of our orators turned back the minds of their hearers to the successive wars in which American manhood has sacrificed itself for rights as broad as humanity and as sacred as the soul. Accounts of the Memorial proceedings of the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, here and elsewhere, will be found in the proper columns of this paper.

IT TURNS out that the report, so industriously circulated through the Democratic press by the Star Chamber Committee on Expenditures in the Naval Department, that Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's testimony showed that the Navy Department, in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, had incurred indebtedness beyond the amount of the current appropriations, is absolutely untrue. What he did state before the Committee does not reveal the slightest irregularity or violation of law. The point of his testimony out of which the charge was tortured, is that the Bureau has projected work in the way of rebuilding and repairing vessels which, if carried out according to the plans, will cost $1,400,000 more than has yet been appropriated for the Bureau. No contracts have, however, been made for any expenditures beyond the provisions of law. So perishes another cowardly Democratic falsehood.

A NEW process of tanning has been invented by a practical tanner named CHAS. RICHTER, of Detroit, which, it is believed, will revolutionize the entire business. A joint stock company was formed in Detroit in March last, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing leather by the new process, and already about three thousand hides have been turned out. The leather is represented to be soft and flexible, and when manufactured into shoes one upper wears out two or three soles. The peculiarity of RICHTER's process is that it requires much less time than the old process. It does in two to six weeks what the latter requires six months to one or two years to accomplish. Under the old process the hide lies in the vat with the bark for many months, the longer the better, gaining fitgness and strength with the lapse of time. By this process the tanning is done in an hour, and all the time spent is that required for currying and dressing. The process is a chemical one, performed by the action of certain inexpressive chemical materials, the compounding of which in the right proportions is a secret. Robes, tanned with the hair on, are one of the finest wool; hides of the deer, horse, dog, cow, smooth and soft, while calf and kip show the texture and grain which good shoemakers most admire. Another great advantage is the economy of the process, no bark being required, except a little to give the proper color to the leather. Bark is worth eight to nine dollars a cord, and about two hundred cords are required to tan one thousand hides by the common method. Two cords would be sufficient to give the proper color to the same number of hides, and the saving in this item will be enormous. The Detroit works, with a force of fifteen men, are turning out from two to three thousand hides per month. This discovery ought to cheapen the price of shoes, but if the public realize from it a better quality of leather they will be largely benefited.

THE prevalent talk about an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor originates in a serious error. There is no conflict between labor and capital as such, and the assertion of it in a merely theoretical way leads to many pernicious results in practice. We do not say that the allegation of a conflict is a mistake merely in the sense that capital, being nothing more than accumulated labor, the antagonism lies between two forms of labor—the labor of the past, which has been saved and applied to new industry, and the labor of the present. That view of the case is undoubtedly true, but it turns after all upon a mere question of words. Neither do we mean that the interest of the manual laborer and of the man of property are in the long run identical, which may also be true, but this "long run" is so very long that the truth has very little immediate or practical importance. The whirligig of time no doubt in this as in other things brings round its revenges, showing that many things which fancy themselves inimical are in reality the best of friends. What we mean is, that in the phrase "the conflict of capital and labor," the words "capital" and "labor" are both of them given a comprehensiveness of meaning which suggests a falsity. There is a great deal of capital in the world which stands in no direct relation to labor, and a great deal of labor which stands in no direct relation to capital. Our most numerous class of workingmen, the farmers, are laborers, but, owning their own farms, they are capitalists as well. A very large part of our mechanical laborers, who work for themselves—millers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, coopers, weavers, painters, and others—are also both capitalists and laborers. They buy their own materials, own their own implements, and prepare their own products, as independent producers, asking no man's leave, and taking the chances of success or failure, each on his own hook. But in none of these cases is there any conflict of labor and capital, unless the men engaged in them may be regarded as at war with themselves, since this would be to suppose that the farmer as proprietor of the soil and of his cattle and ploughs has a quarrel with the farmer as working the soil, driving the cattle and reaping the grain; or to suppose that the carpenter who owns the shop and its contents is battling with the carpenter who pushes the planes and drives the nails. The very conception is an absurdity, and shows that the words "capital" and "labor" are taken in too wide an acceptation. Both of them include large classes who have no more conflict with each other than the right hand has with the left, or the stomach with the hands by which it is fed. Whatever conflict may exist, is not in the relation of capital to labor, but in the relation of employer to employed, or between the class, whether capitalists or not, who pay a stipulated price for the services of labor, and the class, not by any means the entire class of laborers, who furnish that service. This distinction is important because, in the first place, it narrows considerably the scope of the conflict; and, in the second place, because it does away with the mischievous generalization which represents large classes of the community as in a state of hostility, who really do not come in contact with each other at all. The conflict between labor and capital is really confined to those who directly buy and sell labor in the open market; and the issue is whether the bargain to be struck between them can be equitably determined, as almost all other bargains are determined, by competition under the ordinary laws of supply and demand. A great many of the politic economists, backed by the masters of enterprise, and pushing a certain principle to its extreme results, maintain that the rate of wages will best be left to the arbitrament of that principle. On the other hand, a great many political economists, backed by the large mass of workingmen, maintain, and somewhat soundly, that the conditions on which the parties to the bargain meet are not equal, inasmuch as the employer has the advantage in the superior mobility of his means of action, while the employed is handicapped by his poverty, his fixity of position, and his fecundity. Competition is, or may be, admitted on both sides to be the best general regulator of the terms of exchange, without touching the point at which the issue in the case arises. That point is the respective conditions of the competitors. The employers, it is said by their opponents, play with loaded dice, or rather with weapons ready made to their hands, while the employed enter the arena with no weapons at all, save the mere ability to combine, which is not itself always practicable. Nor is there any doubt that there is a preponderance of advantage with the employer. The advantage consists in the ease with which his means of action, or his capital, may be transferred to the best market, while the means of action of the laborer, or his labor, is sluggish and transferable with extreme difficulty to the places where it is wanted, or may be effective. This facility of transfer includes facility of combination, which enables employers, not only because they are few in number, but also because they are less fettered in movement, to overreach the inert laboring masses, unable from a thousand causes to appeal to the best markets. It is a painful fact that while industry of all kinds during the last century has made the most stupendous progress, the share of the laboring classes in the principal results has by no means kept pace with the advance. The important question is, how this disparity of equipment may be lessened and corrected. Everybody seems to look more or less in the direction of a better education of the employed classes, and co operative organization for the means of adjustment.

CERTAIN recent developments in Mississippi would seem to indicate that, by a determined effort, that State can be rescued from the White Leaguers by the Republicans at the November election. At all events the loyal people of that State should not suffer themselves to be discouraged because they were hunted down and swindled at the last election. The frauds and violence then practiced are well known to the people of the North. The United States Court at Jackson, timid as it is, with a Democratic Grand Jury, has already indicted some of the Democratic leaders. The next election is for a President and members of Congress. Counting by votes in Mississippi under fraud and violence, is one thing; counting them in Washington is another. Let the Republicans go to work at once, organize and harmonize, and we believe their efforts to redeem the State will be crowned with success.

PERSONAL.

J. Lorimer Graham, Consul to Florence, lately deceased, spent twenty times his salary in entertaining his countrymen who visited that city.

What they call a sudden death in Minnesota may be inferred from this paragraph from the Winona *Republican*, of the 22d of the current month: "Frederick Peuser, one of the oldest citizens of New Ulm, died very suddenly Sunday morning last, from the effects of a gun shot wound received on the memorable 19th of August, 1862, when the Sioux Indians made their attack on that place."

A Miss Proctor, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was sent to Terre Haute by her parents to visit an old friend, with the hope that the absence from Mr. C. H. Vandermorke, of the former place, would work a cure of the affection she bore him. She took her banishment coolly, and after spending a few weeks in exile sent on for her adorable. He went and they were made one last week. Tableaux and slow music and angry parents.

Major Ben. P. Runkle, a retired officer of the army, who was dismissed several years ago, has been partly restored to service on the full investigation of the Attorney General and Judge Advocate General's office. He was disbursing officer of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky, and to cover up frauds among the superior officers of the Bureau he was made a scapegoat, tried, and dismissed. The Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and the President, now agree that he was illegally arrested, unfairly tried, and that he was innocent of the charges brought against him.

The dismissal of Fitzhugh has called attention to a singular historical coincidence in the history of the American Congress. Only two elective officers have ever been dismissed from the House. The first was in the Congress just before the war, when Robert Hackey, of Virginia, Democratic doorkeeper, was dismissed on the charge of swindling in the pages. The second was in the first Congress after the war, in which the Democrats had a majority, when Fitzhugh, also a native of Virginia, was dismissed for stupidity, after having been indicted for arson, larceny and perjury. In both cases the discharged persons were succeeded by Jerseymen.

The Alton, (Illinois,) *Telegraph* has a funny story on Hon. William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. No one laughs more heartily over it than Colonel Morrison, who says it is a true bill. Judge Baker is a Republican and a delegate at large from Illinois to the Cincinnati Convention. The story is as follows: "Judge H. S. Baker, of this city, who has always been a personal friend of William R. Morrison, relates the following anecdote, which has so much 'point' that it will be generally appreciated. In 1857, Morrison, then quite a young man, was elected Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature. During the winter Judge Baker was in Springfield on business before the Supreme Court. Meeting the young Legislator, one day, Judge Baker said: 'What sort of a Legislature have you got this year, Morrison?' 'Well, Hal, I was the reply, 'you can judge what sort of a Legislature it is that would elect me Speaker.'"

Applications for patents for perpetual motion are said to be as frequent as ever. Many of these inventions show a great deal of ingenuity, but all of them an utter lack of knowledge of the simplest laws of nature.

A tobacconist in Boston was assaulted in the streets the other evening. He was plugged severely about the head, and his nose was partly chewed off.

ROYALTY AND AMERICAN SNOBBERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
LEIPZIG, SAXONY.
GUSTAV-ADOLPH STRASSE 22, May 14, 1876.

Our last night, at home, was spent at the Astor, in one of its royal chambers, occupied, every night, by one or more of that sovereign people appointed to work out the grand problem of human liberty. God grant they may quickly arise from the old slough of despond out of which they have been called, and get above that worship and glitter which has enslaved the race time out of mind, which holds the nations of Europe in bonds to-day, and which is fast dragging us into that old "hole of the pit from which we were digged." Those old Astor rooms have been made forever royal by the stately presence of Gerrit Smith, and some of the kings who fought with him that grand battle of freedom for the slave. It was in the Astor that a knot of these heroes met, drew up the proviso afterwards known as "Wilmot's," sent a delegation to Washington and supplied with a copy every man who was willing to introduce it, so that whoever, of forty or upwards, should get the floor that barrier to the spread of slavery would be presented for the consideration of the American people. The honor fell upon David Wilmot and he sustained it nobly, but the idea emanated from the Astor, and made it more royal than our ancient hotel with its thickly set studding of the royal arms in gold, its gilt crowns and monograms, laurels and sacred memories.

There is a considerable amount of royalty on this side of the water. England is royal all through and through. About one-half of all the peanut stands in it have been hallowed by the patronage of royalty; and as other customers pass to and fro between them, and the wind keeps stirring the air about, the other stands must have caught the infection. Every railroad station and bill sticker's bulletin board is decorated with the royal head larger than life and brilliant as a circus placard. Perry Davis and the Queen are scattered all about in such fashion that one wonders if her Majesty has a general stock of patent medicine for sale, or is only interested in the Pain Killer. Here, in Saxony, we have a nice little King and Queen and all the other parts of a royal family and belongings all to our own selves, besides an undivided interest in a first-class Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince, Crown Princess, and juvenile Princes and Princesses. (Be sure the typo puts in all the capital P's, for royalty is a capital subject.) There are Dukes and Duchesses, Counts and Countesses in great abundance; and Barons as thick as sewing machine agents in the United States. The people ought to be happy if breathing the same air with Royal Highnesses will make them so, and probably the women who carry two bushels of coal and other similar loads on their backs in baskets, do feel considerable consolation in the thought that no lady can appear before the Queen in any but a dress of a prescribed pattern, with just so much trail, and must manage to get out of the royal presence, backward, without treading on it! The thousands and thousands who rely on the heat of their own bodies to warm their dwellings because coal is so dear, and pay taxes to buy diamonds for their majesties, ought to be exultant on being permitted to read in the court journals of the magnificence which surrounds these heathen divinities, Royal Families!

There is a taint of slavery in the race. It has been educated from the beginning to fall down and worship glitter, and it is this worship which has dragged our own country into disgrace. The affectation of court parade in Washington, the mean imitation of court splendor in every metropolitan city, has corrupted public morals and degraded us in the eyes of those we have servilely copied. That dream of our forefathers, republican simplicity, on which alone a republic can rest, has been blown to the winds; and, as Napoleon bartered his opportunity of establishing a permanent dynasty with liberty and equality in France, for the glittering bauble of court etiquette, so do we seem bent on bartering the hopes of humanity, centered in our Government, in a rival with their majesties and royal highnesses of Europe as to who shall send the largest orders to Worth! Our "Model Republic" is to be strangled by diamond and pearl necklaces, and buried out of sight beneath an avalanche of flounced petticoats and court trains.

When will the men of America see that they must lift the women who share their fate out of the old rut of domestic slave or household decoration, before they can lead the race to any higher plane than it has heretofore occupied? Napoleon thought he would hold kings in awe by exceeding them in their own arts, and refused to lead the movement of the people which elevated him to power, and our Government is following in his footsteps, through the inane folly of the women who lead the men who lead it; of the women who have no higher object in life than dressing their persons, and who, in this, on the same dead level with their models who led Louis the Fourteenth to the brink of destruction and France with him.

The women of the Republic must have something else than imitating court costumes and wielding immense influence before there can be stability, or purity, or security. They must be educated to know and do their duty to God and man—to the State as well as to the family. They must learn the inseparable connection between public and private duties, find out that a fraudulent election may close the school to their children, the church to themselves, may drag their husbands and sons to war, consign them to widowhood and beggary, put out the kitchen fire and fill the parlor with grimness that can never be dislodged.

The mothers of the Republic must learn to think for its safety while they rock the cradle and prepare the family meal. They must care for it, and write for it, and vote for it, and work for it, as they now go for the church and the mission. They must take as much interest in it as they do in the Government of India, and labor as strenuously to correct its evils. They must learn to reason, and to see that politicians and priests, preachers and laymen have conceded their rights and taught them their duty, to interfere with all the power that in them lies with whatever is wrong in their own Government, by consenting to and urging their interference with the wrongs of other governments. No logician can, for a moment, deny that it is right for American women to get up a crusade against the caste of India and Turkey, and send female agents to revolutionize the political systems of these countries; it must be right for them to attack anything and everything unchristian in the government of their own land. There has, as yet, been no general concession as to the means they should or may employ to do this work, but the warfare once earnestly waged the weapons will suggest themselves.

It has often been sneeringly said that women are naturally aristocratic—monarchists! How could they be anything else? The place which has been deliberately assigned to them in the general economy is to rule by appearances, to gain their point by personal decoration and studied airs and graces, and this is the central pivot of absolutism. Kings and queens govern by their toggery—overawe the multitude by their bauble crowns and flowing robes, their gilded chariots and prancing horses, by their pomp and display; their entire education, like that bestowed on women, turns on the point of making themselves personally agreeable to the folks they are to rule. The Prince of Wales has recovered the lost love of the British people by taking fresh lessons in the art of bowing and smiling at the right time and to the right persons. His wife is the idol of the nation because she bows to the multitude as if it pleased her to see them. The Duchess of Edinburg is hated because she bends her back as if it were a trouble or a condescension. All aristocrats are expected to govern by their winning ways and good clothes, and why should we expect women, who have been circumscribed to similar means for gaining similar ends, to belong to any other rule of action than that in which they have been placed, and in which they are held by all the force of law and custom?

Maybe I shall sometime be able to give you some account of our voyage and journey here, and the things we have seen, but the everyday reports, and tights, and sounds around me do so stir me—do so fill me with a overflowing sense of the world's great need of a government of the people for the people, that I break over all intermediate objects to connect the ideas suggested by my present and former surroundings.

The thousands of women here hitched up with dogs and donkeys, drawing heavy loads over highways and byways, insulted, beaten, degraded, despised; the prospective mothers and fair-faced maidens dodging among horses and vehicles to snatch up the offal of the street; the women, too stupid to feel shame for their condition, who do the meanest and heaviest drudgery to leave masculine man as the lordly sex, to fight king's battles, and win or lose victories in which it has no interest beyond a change of masters, it carries me straight back to the silly, miserable moths at home, who are eating up warp and woof of our National flag; to the painted things that have gained wings by preying on our National honor; to the ladies who have made us the scoff of the world that they might loll on satin cushions, sweep streets with velvet trains and flash like fireflies in the light of a chandelier. For this they have inflicted a cruel, perhaps irreparable wrong on these toiling, long suffering millions by confirming many doubts of the capability of the people for self-government.

Then I hear so much of the snobbery which leads so many Americans to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" for an opportunity to pay their respects to his or her majesty; of the persecutions to which our Ministers are subjected by the John Bonifaces and Jeremiah Jonesses who have won a little money on Exchange, and want to display their magnificence and play toady at Court, that I feel a double disgust for the puerile weakness which has kept alive or rather rekindled in our midst this old love of glitter; for the vanity which has converted our society into a sneaking imitation of old forms which ought to be dead and buried. As a people, we have not been faithful to our trust. Like the Israelites, sighing for the leeks and onions of Egypt, we turn from the heavenly bread of equal rights for all, and sigh for the privilege of falling on our faces in the dust before the old gods of the dark ages. As the angel said to the prostrate prophet, so would I say to Brother Jonathan, "Arise, young man, and stand upon thy feet!" and would repeat it to every one of his numerous family. Get up out of the dirt, you miserable worm, and stop crawling to the foot of King Somebody's throne, that you may enjoy the life-long honor of looking upon royalty. Stand up, young woman of the Western Empire! Look upon Him who was the son of a carpenter and scorned to be made a king. Remember the commission He gave to your sex to announce to his disciples that resurrection which is the hope of the world! Remember the cloven tongues of fire which fell upon woman on the day of Pentecost, and do not forget the Divine commission that day given to your sex to go and preach the Gospel to all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, has never been revoked; but that you are each and all under the Divine command to carry the Gospel of freedom from human tyranny and salvation from sin even unto the uttermost parts of the earth, beginning at the Jerusalem in which you are called. Put off your small vanities, your contemptible rivalries of the tyrants who stand on human throats, and prove yourselves worthy of the vocation to which you are called.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This is good Centennial weather.

This is a hard year on Democratic statesmen.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

The San Francisco receipts of quicksilver this month show a large increase over April.

The papers tell of a mule in Georgia committing suicide lately. It was not Hill, but another one.

The *Post* should remember that the gods have a curse for him who willingly tells another the wrong road.

Berdan, the well-known American armorer, has just sold to the Servian Government 60,000 rifles.

The "Prodigal Son," destroyed by fire the other day, unlike the original, was valuable for the income which it earned.

The law of delay. The population of Pekin, China, is reported to have fallen off from 3,600,000 to 500,000 in the last twenty years.

Poole, the fashionable tailor of London, who died lately, had 60,000 customers, the majority of them being French and American.

Across the continent. To-morrow a special train will leave New York and run through to San Francisco in eighty-four hours.

The Eads jetties are proving a pronounced success. There is already twenty one feet of water and the current is still cutting.

This is the season of the year when front doorsteps and seats of breeches acquire a high state of polish by mutual triturations at eventide.

English physicians say that the infamous practice of making away with human lives by slow poisons is steadily increasing in that country.

With the warm and balmy air, comes the cooling street sprinklair, jetting, wetting here and there, to the great disgust of the passing fair.

General Custer says a high official once told him that it was not "in our books" that General McClellan should take Richmond. Name!

The rumors recently published of a mutiny on board the United States steamer Tennessee, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, are entirely false.

It is now stated that the majority platform which was thrown aside by the Ohio Democratic State Convention, was the work of Thurman himself.

The largest tree standing in the United States is at the head of Bear Creek, north fork of the Tule river, California. It is over forty-six feet in diameter.

Three more actions for libel have been brought against the Chicago *Times*. The complainant lays his damages at two hundred thousand dollars.

During the first fifteen days of our Exhibition more people have visited it, four times over, than visited the Vienna Exhibition during the same period.

The New York *Herald* "Personalist," whose boots squeak, says that people who make a good deal of noise with their shoes seldom make any with their heads.

The coolest statement we have seen recently is the information that the harbor of Duluth is effectually blockaded with ice and has been since the 18th.

A Kansas Granger has just received a patent for a calf weaner. It ought to be fastened on to the Treasury at Washington, with the Bogardus kicker attached.

The Derby, the great event of the year in the English turf, will be run to-day. Petrarch is the favorite, at odds of six to four. No American horse will compete.

The dogs of war. A vessel sailed from New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, loaded with more than $700,000 worth of arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government.

Go to Mexico, in the main building, when you visit the Centennial, and see the 4,000 pound lump of silver. It is worth $72,000. You are requested not to pocket it.

Ohio sends to the Centennial a remarkable specimen of black band ore, eight feet thick. Being composed of layers of coal and iron ore, it roasts itself without the use of other fuel.

There are evidences of something broken in the Democratic machine. A hoarsh, discordant clatter proceeds from within, and the delicately adjusted mechanism is evidently out of order.

The dedication of the Catholic temperance fountain, which will be one of the imposing features of the Fourth of July celebration, will be memorable as the most brilliant demonstration ever made in Philadelphia.

Nearly 7,000 persons are engaged at lime manufacture in the United States. Our Commonwealth is the principal seat of the trade, employing nearly 2,000 hands, although little of the whitewash is needed or used here.

In a recent trial in New Orleans for carrying concealed weapons, the proof being positive, everybody was astonished at a verdict of "not guilty," until it leaked out that every member of the jury was armed in the same way.

The daily expenses of the Centennial Exposition are still from $10,000 to $12,000. There is a big fight going on, and daily becoming more bitter, between the United States Commissioners and the Board of Finance as to the powers of each.

The dry goods trade is taking a less cheerful view than at first regarding the probable effect of the recent auction sales upon trade, and fears are entertained that the "great success" is only to those who have thus succeeded in disposing of their accumulated stocks.

Caste. The colored people of the United States who desired to erect a monument of the Centennial in honor of Bishop Allen, the founder of their church, have abandoned the enterprise, as there have been restrictions placed upon its erection, to which they will not submit.

There is now for the first time the germ of a native Protestant Church in Mexico, which, being Episcopal in its form and discipline, will probably have before long a bishop consecrated by the authority of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a family medicine. It cures but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the whole system. It revives the spirits and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want purity in your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. Advice, by writing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jos. S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Rahm, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

ON

Saturday, June 3, 1876,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. in the Cities, and 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. in the Boroughs and Townships, to elect ONE DELEGATE from each District to each of the

Congressional, State Senatorial, Legislative and County Conventions

Below named, to be held in the several places designated, on

Tuesday, June 6, 1876,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

22d Congressional District.

This Convention to meet in Room No. 1 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

23d Congressional District.

This Convention will meet in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny City, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

42d Senatorial District.

This Convention will meet in the Young Men's Republican Club Room, Federal street, Allegheny City, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR.

43d Senatorial District.

This Convention will meet in Common Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR.

44th Senatorial District.

This Convention will meet in Room No. 2 of Common Pleas Court No. 1, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR.

45th Senatorial District.

This Convention will meet in Salisbury Hall, Pittsburgh, South Side, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR.

1st Legislative District.

This Convention will meet in the Select Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny City, and nominate
THREE CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

2d Legislative District.

This Convention will meet in the Room of the Executive Committee, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and nominate
TWO CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

3d Legislative District.

This Convention will meet in the Republican Headquarters, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

4th Legislative District.

This Convention will meet in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and nominate
FOUR CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

5th Legislative District.

This Convention will meet in Quarter Sessions Court Room, and nominate
TWO CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

6th Legislative District.

This Convention will meet in Jury Room of Common Pleas No. 1, and nominate
TWO CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

County Convention No. 1.—Prothonotary.

This Convention will meet in Room No. 1 of Common Pleas No. 2, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR PROTHONOTARY, and
ONE CANDIDATE FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

County Convention No. 2.—Coroner and Treasurer.

This Convention will meet in Room No. 3 of Common Pleas No. 2, and nominate
ONE CANDIDATE FOR CORONER,
ONE CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER, and
ONE CANDIDATE FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

In addition to one Delegate from each Election District to each Convention in which they may be entitled to representation, as above given, there shall be additional Delegates elected, as follows:
First ward, Allegheny, three additional Delegates.
Second ward, Allegheny, two additional Delegates at large.
third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large.
Sharpsburg borough, one additional Delegate.
Jefferson township, one additional Delegate.
These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the action of the Committee, in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That each electing District in the county of Allegheny having 250 votes and less, at the Convention called or to be called by the Republican Executive Committee of this county, and that each District having an excess above 250 votes shall have one additional Delegate for every additional 250 in excess above the first 250: *Provided* always that any District having an excess of less than 100 votes over above the number to entitle them to one or more Delegates, shall have an additional Delegate for such excess: *Provided, further*, That the basis upon which Districts are to be represented shall be the votes cast in the several Districts at the Presidential election of 1872, and that the calculations shall be made on the vote cast for the highest State officer voted for at such election.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies shall be existing in respect to all the Boards, in the boroughs and townships by ballot or by marking, as each may prefer.

The tickets, where the vote is to be by ballot, will be headed on the outside, "Delegate—Congressional District," or Senatorial or Legislative District, as the case may be, and "County Convention No. 1," or No. 2, as the case may be.

By order of the Committee.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
42D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Centennial Headquarters

FOR

FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Bunting, Silk and Muslin Flags at Lowest Prices.

C. YEAGER & CO.

110 MARKET STREET. MWS

ADVERTISING Don't do any in any paper or any papers, until you get our figures, it will cost you nothing and will surely save you money. Address, St. Louis Advertising & Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

SPECIAL ANN

TO OUR FRIE

Two of our principal buyers being in house with all the VERY LATEST and

Dre

an unusually fine and attractive assortment of ported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard extended line of the best and most celebrated and a very choice line of Plaid and Striped Mo

On Our S

we have now opened a beautiful display of Ladie mere and Silk Suits, plain and fancy Check Si We have, also, on this floor, Ladies and Misses' Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain pr

Our Domestic

we are now offering large lines of New, Fresh perfect, at $1 00 per dozen. Best makes of Ca makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in are receiving daily in our LADIES and GEN

Furnis

all the very newest and latest novelties, New lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hos attention is directed to to our line of Gents' F

Every Departme

☞ Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, w to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, AT 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleg heny, Pa.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 50 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.

Statement, January 1st, 1876.

Accumulated Assets	$5,491,635
Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876	657,453
Annual Income	3,391,645
Policies issued dur'g 1875.	6,408
Amount of new Insurance	14,375,219
Amount of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1876.

All the banks, wholesale and commission houses, freight offices and other places of business were closed to-day, and nothing was done in any of the lines of trade which are usually reported in our columns. We have therefore no report to make further than to state the fact as above.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,450	Apples, bbls	100
Corn, bus	3,200	Cheese, bxs	40
Wheat, bus	2,160	Butter, pkgs	87
Oats, bus	2,750	Bacon, tcs	114
Potatoes, bus	2,580	Hay, bales	70

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 30, 1876.

THE MARKET—CATTLE.

The cattle market to-day and yesterday was simply a retail one to local butchers, very few Eastern buyers having as yet put in an appearance, hence wholesale rates were not established at this writing, three o'clock P. M. The prices we give below are of a retail character. The run thus far has not been heavy, though fully up to the demand. The status of the market will be established to-morrow morning. We quote to-day (in a retail way) as follows:

Good to prime butchers', 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00@5 25
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 75@5 12
One car (wholesale), 1,200 lbs	5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs thus far has been only moderate. The market opened dull this morning at a decline from yesterday's prices of 10@15c per cwt., with further decline looked for. We quote as follows:

Choice Philadelphias	$6 80@7 00
Choice Yorkers	6 40@6 55
Fair Yorkers	6 20@6 40
Roughs	4 50@5 50

SHEEP.

Run heavy and pens all full. Prices are off fully 12½c per cwt. The market has not yet fairly opened, yet we quote as follows:

Prime, 100 to 115 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Prime, 80 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 50
Good, 75 to 80 lbs	4 75@5 00
Good, 65 to 75	3 75@4 50
Lambs, as to quality	5 00@8 00

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, May 30—Cattle—Receipts 4,300 head. Shipments 800 head. Market dull; common butcher- $2 75@3 00; fair to choice shipping $4 50@4 75.

Hogs—Receipts 20,500 head. Shipments 3,100 head. Market dull and 35@40c lower; common $5 35; choice assorted $5 25; average prime $5 00@6 10, closing easy.

Sheep—Shorn $3 60@5 00; wooled $5 00@7 00.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 30.—Cattle—Receipts 1,391 head. Prices unchanged; sales of choice at $6 75; extra $ 50; first quality $5 75@6 25; second do $5 25@5 50; third do $4 75@5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,001 head. Sales in lots at $2 00@3 50 each; extra $4 00@5 50, or from 4½@6c per lb; sheared $1 00@5 00.

BUFFALO, May 30—Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 9,010 head. Market moderately active; fair to good grades for good and 25c off for poor; sales 25 cars.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 600 head; total for the week 7,700 head. Ten cars sold yesterday at unchanged rates; to-day's market was at dead lock; of sales made Ohio clipped brought $5 8.@6 37½.

Hogs—Receipts 900 head; total for the week 3,500 head. Market nominally unchanged; Yorkers $6 70@6 80; few heavy at $6 80@6 90. To-day there was no life in trade at yesterday's prices, and could not be realized by 25@35c.

CINCINNATI, May 30—Hogs steady; common to light $4 50@5 00; fair light to good heavy $5 05@6 00.

ST. LOUIS, May 30—Hogs quiet: shipping $5 00@5 00; bacon $5 80@5 95.

Cattle steady; good to choice native steers $4 75@5 40; pony steers $3 85@4 00; stockers $3 25@3 75.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Hogs unchanged. Receipts 2,000 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 04¾ spot and June; $1 05¾ July; No. 3 96c; rejected 86c. Corn firm; No. 2, 44c spot; 43½c June; 42¾c July; rejected 39c. Oats dull; 28¾c spot; 29¾c July. Rye quiet and firm at 69½c. Barley firmer; 73c spot; 80c June. Pork dull, unsettled and panicky; $17 90@17 95 spot and June; $18 10 July; $18 40 August; bulk sold at $17 75 July. Lard dull and heavy; 10 72½c spot and June; 10 87½c July; 11c August; has sold at 10 80 July. Bulk meats quiet and steady at 6¼@6¾c. Whisky $1 09.

CINCINNATI, May 30—Cotton steady at 11½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 06@1 25. Corn steady at 46@49c. Oats dull at 33@36c. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork dull and $18 50. Lard dull at 10¾c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10½c. Bacon—Shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 10c; clear 10¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 07. Butter firm; Western Reserve 18@20c.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, closing quiet. No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14¾; No. 2 hard $1 21; No. 2 $1 07¾; No. 3, 96½c. Corn firm; No. 2 new 44c. Oats firm; No. 2, 28½c. Rye unchanged; No. 1, 72c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 74@76c; No. 3 do 46c.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Receipts of wheat for three days 65,000 quarters, including 44,000 quarters American; California white wheat average 9s 10d@10s 0d; club 10s 2½@10s 6d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 4d@8s 8d; winter 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour 22@24s. Lard 52s. Cheese 63s.

LONDON, May 30.—Considerable business was done during the past fortnight in both English and foreign wheat, prices 2@3s per cwt. higher for most descriptions. The prospect of the new crops has also been somewhat improved by abundant rains and higher temperature.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 48. Corn—Western excited at 58¾c. Oats dull at 39@39½c; prime 42c. Rye dull. Butchers' hog round—clear rib 10c; loose hams 14¼@15c. Lard dull at 13¾c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 11.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Cotton, tour and grain dull and nominal; unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $19 00. Dry salt meats lower at 6¾@6¾@7½c. Bacon 6¾@6¾@10½@10¾c. Lard dull at 10½c.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet, steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Wheat quiet; choice white Canada $1 56; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 24. Corn and barley quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Cotton quiet at 10¾@11c. Others unchanged.

Foreign Financial Markets.

LONDON, May 30—On Stock Exchange Turkish securities of all descriptions have been very strong and active and at one time were 3@3 per cent. higher. It seems to be the opinion that the overthrow of the Sultan will result beneficially. The Paris market is also very firm. The amount of gold gone into the Bank of England to-day was £250,000. Consols 93 9-16. United States bonds—5's, '65, 104½; do '67, 105½; 10-40's 105½; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 12; preferred 18.

FRANKFORT, May 30—United States bonds —New 5's 103¾.

PARIS, May 30.—Rentes 104 francs 80 centimes.

Petroleum.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 30—Petroleum nominal.

CLEVELAND, May 30—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; prime white, State test, 12c, cash, in car lots.

LONDON, May 30.—Refined petroleum 10¾@10¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Refined petroleum 10¾@10¾d; spirits do 8@8¼d.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull at 5 15-16@6¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 30, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER	CHANGE IN 24 HRS	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.		
Boonville	8	0	S.	Cloudy.
Brownsville	0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Brunswick	5	1	S. W.	Fair.
Cairo	36	9	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	19	3	S. E.	Fair.
Conference	0	0	W.	Fair.
Davenport	12	11	S.	Fair.
Dubuque	16	4	S. W.	Fair.
Evansville	16	10	S.	Cloudy.
Freeport	3	5	N. E.	Clear.
Helena	24	3	E.	Cloudy.
Hermann	6	3	S.	Clear.
Kansas City	1	0	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	12	6	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	11	10	S. E.	Clear.
Le Claire	10	3	S. W.	Fair.
Lexington	6	6	S.	Fair.
Little Rock	10	10	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	8	0	S. E.	Fair.
Marietta	7	5	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis			S.	Threat'ng
Morgan'n	1	5	N.	Fair.
Nashville	9	4	E.	Fair.
N. Geneva	1	6	N. W.	Clear.
Oil City	1	2	W.	Clear.
Omaha	8	3	S.	Clear.
Paducah	17	5	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4	3	S.	Fair.
Plattsm'h	1	3	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	16	0	S.	Cloudy.
St. Joseph	8	8	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	19	6	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	44	3	S.	Lt. rain.
Warsaw	12	3	S.	Clear.
Chat'nooga	9	6	E.	Threat'ng
Johnson'v'e	7	0	S.	Clear.
Decatur	6	10	S. E.	Fair.

*Below bench mark.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 30, 1876. River 1 foot 5 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 83.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 30, 1876. River 3 feet and falling. Weather clear.

HONTON, O., May 30, 1876. River falling. No Pittsburgh boats up or down. Dan Rice's show arrived on the Fleet wing this morning.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 30, 1876. River stationary; 5 feet 10 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 78 at 7 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 30, 1876. River 6 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Mallie Ragon, Pittsburgh; Salt Valley, Ironton; Emma Graham, Pittsburgh; Courier, Parkersburg; Andes, Cincinnati; H. S. Turner arrived at 5 A. M., and after reshipping her Pittsburgh freight returned for Cincinnati at 5 P. M. Up—Jas. Stone, Boaz, John Dippold and I. N. Phillips. Down—Rover.

POMEROY O., May 30, 1876. Weather clear and warm. River falling. Down—Ashland and Iron Mountain, with large tows. Up—Granite State, Baltic and C. K. Peck.

[By Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, May 30.—River fell 17 inches. Weather hot and showery. Departed—Steamboats Cook and Sons Millar, Cincinnati, former late last night; City of Vicksburg, Illinois River; Vicksburg, lower St. Louis; Grand Republic and Thomson Dean due from below. Bar reported forming at the foot of Devil's Elbow.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Weather warm and clear. Arrived—John L. Rhoads, Pittsburgh. Departed—John L. Rhoads, St. Louis. River falling; 8 feet 10 inches in canal.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Arrived—Golden Rule, Cincinnati. Departed—Glencove, St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—River 18 feet and falling. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Chicago, Evansville. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Russell	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Chieftain	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.
Exchange	Kirker	Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet two inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 4 P. M.
Wheeling—Mallie Ragon. Muhleman, 12 M.
Cincinnati—Emma Graham, Russell, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet two inches and falling. The weather was very warm. Being a legal holiday, business on the landing was suspended.

N. M. JONES, of Memphis, was at St. Louis on Sunday.

THE Arkansas river is reported as being very low.

MARSH HAYS and John Ragon are the pilots of the C. K. Peck.

THE hours of departure on the slackwater are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE new pool arrangement at St. Louis appears to work well.

THE Charley McDonald, Gipsy and Diamond towboats have arrived.

THE steamer H. S. Turner, Captain Hart, is announced for St. Louis and way points.

THE new Portsmouth packet Exchange, Captain Kirker, left for that port last evening.

THE new steamer Calhoun broke a steam pipe on Saturday, and laid up for repairs.

THE fine steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darrington, left for Zanesville on time with a medium trip.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-morrow and leave on Friday for Portsmouth.

CAPTAIN BOB RILEY, of the steamer Vicksburg, a native of Beaver county, left St. Louis on Monday to visit the Centennial.

THE steamer Colossal has been seized by the United States Marshal at Keokuk for sinking the towboat Enterprise. The bond was fixed at $10,000.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Dan Lucas, a well known New Orleans pilot, is so sick that his life is despaired of. He resides at 1410 Poplar street, St. Louis.

THE popular steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure for Wheeling and intermediate ports at 12 M. Mr. Caldwell will do the honors in the office.

THE favorite packet Emma Graham, Captain Russell, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Cincinnati and way points. Our clever friend John Thornburg will do the honors in the office.

THE fine steamer Mary Miller, Captain Shunk, being unavoidably detained, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul this day. The Miller's accommodations are first-class. The clerks are Messrs. Griffith and Shunk.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: Captain Jack W. Black arrived at Bonnieville, Ky., all safe on the 22d, and is prospecting there relative to building a new boat for the Augusta river. She will be like unto the John Howard, and will be built regardless of expense, so as to suit the requirements of the trade.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its price in first trial. Ask for Dobbins' Polish. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DOBBINS' BRO., & CO., 12 N. Fourth St., Phila.

ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

WARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

CHRONIC LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS results from imperfect digestion, and this arises from some slight irregularity or interruption. Remove the cause, and of course Nature unless overborne by drastics, will resume her work, reinvigorate the bowels, and making them in their turn act properly.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is just the thing for this work. Its mission is to clear and purify, and never fails.

TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S

Broom Factory and Paper Warehouse,

NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET.

Flour Sacks and Grocers' Bags.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

BRUSHES, WOODENWEAR, &c., &c.

No. 309 Liberty Street,

HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET.

FOR SALE.

FIRE PROOF SAFE,

IN GOOD ORDER.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C. JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to validity of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1865.

Flowering Plants,

SEEDS AND LAWN MOWERS.

We offer an immense stock of well grown ROSES, VERBENAS, and all other varieties of Bedding Plants, at very moderate prices.

PHILADELPHIA AND EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS, and the finest assortment of Choice Flower Seeds, wholesale and retail.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH.

Oakland and East Liberty cars pass the Greenhouse every few minutes aw

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN 25 cents; with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address. JAMES VICK. Rochester, N. Y.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.

SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48

DIVIDENDS RETIRED $3,037,872.83. RATIO EXPENSES TO INCOME 8 77-100.

S. S. CARRIER Gen'l Agent

REINEKE, WILSON & CO.,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, And dealers in LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.

NO. 61 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to Rebronzing and Gilding Chandeliers.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS OR BOILER FEEDERS,

For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co

Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,

Corner Third and Wood Streets

TTHS

W. W. TYSON,

Sealer of Weights & Measures,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City

Box 243, Pittsburgh.

HOURS—8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

The largest assortment in the city of the best tanages of SOLE LEATHER; the best brands of FRENCH KIPS and CALF SKINS, just received. Also, a full line of Domestic Stock on hand, and offered at low prices for cash by

SIEBERT & BERG,

406 Penn street.

WESLEY COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

No. 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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CONTAINING CARDS OF

First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.

S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie av.

Architects.

Boyd & Gamble.....80 Wood st.
Drum & Steen.....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.

Agricultural Implements.

Scobie, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.

Artificial Limb Mfg. Co.....279 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.

J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.

J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave

Bridge Works.

Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 106 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.

J. H. Borland & Co.,53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.

Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Belting.

Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.

Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.

Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. Wess & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st., and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....236 Fifth ave.

Dentists.

Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.

Furniture.

Close, Schoeneck & Co.....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st

Foundries.

Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad st.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.

Fences, Wrought Iron.

Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.

Walter F. Hague.....125 and 128 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth av.

Hotels.

Central.....Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot.
Saint James.....263, 265 and 267 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....54 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.

Iron Fences.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 92 Water street.
Insurance Officers.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Four th ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth st.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.

Lubricating Oils.

Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....986 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. F. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.

Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth av.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn av.
Manties, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair)

Notions and Trimmings.

Rosenbaum & Co.,78 and 80 Market st., Rich Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy, and sell close for cash only

Newspapers.

The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.

Printers, Stationers, &c.

S. Reed Johnston & Co.....Wood st., cor. Liberty
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Mathias, 9 and 11 Seventh st. (Lake Erwin.)
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....91 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 36th sts.

Queensware Manufacturers.

E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty

Real Estate Agents.

H. R. McClellan.....198 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Brock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor

Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....& Water sts

Steam Lithographic Printing.

Armor, Feurhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st.
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st

Stoves, &c.

H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty s
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Ames Lowe.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Steel Dies.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st
Salted Hides and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carruther & Co.....cor. Penn and 32d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods, cor. Ross and Diamond sts, Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 36th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Grove & Barr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.

Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh

Wax Flower Shades.

W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co.....953 Penn ave., near 26th st

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F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

300 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

Courteous and Prompt Attention. A Moderate Price for a Good Article. Please Call and See for Yourself.

Argand Burners	Hand Lamps,	Round Wick,
Argand Wicks,	Hotel Lamps,	Red Wick,
Bulb Chimneys,	Imported Lamps	Red Globes,
Brackets,	Kitchen Lamps,	Sewing Lamps,
Burners,	Lamp Brushes,	Sockets,
Brass Founts,	Lanterns,	Sun Burners,
Chandeliers,	Lard Oil,	Shades,
Cigar Lighters,	Lantern Globes,	Shears,
Candle Wick,	Match Safes,	Safety Lamps,
Chimneys,	Novelty Lamps,	Student Lamps,
Collars,	Opal Chimneys,	Do Chimneys,
Dark Lanterns,	Paper Shades,	Do Burners,
Fillers,	Putty,	Side Lamps,
Funnels,	Police Lanterns,	Smoke Bells,
Gas Globes,	Pulpit Lamps,	Stable Lanterns,
Gas Chimneys,	Pendents,	Tin Reflectors,
Gas Burners,	Planter Paris,	Venus Burners,
Green Globes,	Pocket Lanterns,	Wicks,
Hangers,	Reflectors,	Wax Tapers,

Bases, Opal and Bronze, Brass Hand Lamps, Candles for Lanterns, Chandelier Hooks, Decorated Shades, Dining-Room Lamps, Excelsior Burners, Extension Pieces, Expanding Screws, Eireside Burners, Factory Lanterns, Green Plated Shades, Gasoline Burners, Hall Lamps, Hurricane Lanterns, Hurricane Shades and Burners, Inverted Argand Chimneys, Mammoth or No. 3 Burners, Oil Cans, all sizes, Old Style Chimneys, Odd Parts of Lamps, Pulleys for Chandeliers, Railroad Lamps, Sun Hinge Burners, Steaming Lamps, Toilet Mand Lamps, Two-Joint Brackets, Triple Bracket, Tripod Stand Holders, Tubular Burners and Chimneys.

ELAINE at Manufacturer's Prices.
WINDOW GLASS CUT TO ORDER.
LAMPS REPAIRED.
PATENT MECHANICAL LAMPS.
SUMMER RING OIL STOVES.

BEST CARBON AND HEAD-LIGHT

OILS.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 35 cents; with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,

GO TO THE

Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market

where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 15c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.

GEORGE BEILSTEIN,

175 AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ISAAC LEISY & CO.'S

CLEVELAND BEER!

The Purest and Healthiest in the Market.

Branch Office, 340 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

1,200 YOUNG MOCKING BIRDS just arrived, three or four different kinds. Also, a choice lot of all kinds of Imported Birds, Parrots, Pigeons and Chickens, at No. 40 SIXTH AVENUE, opposite Gazette office.

CHAS ESPICH.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.

IN THE

District Court of the United States

FOR THE

Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of SPRINGER HARBAUGH, DAVID MATHIAS and SAMUEL T. OWENS, Bankrupts. } No. 2,249.

The undersigned Assignees in Bankruptcy of SPRINGER HARBAUGH et al., will sell at PUBLIC SALE at

McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOMS,

NO. 106 SMITHFIELD STREET,

On the 6th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1876, at 7:30 P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of SPRINGER HARBAUGH of, in to or out of the following real estate, viz.:

First—That certain piece of ground, being part of Lot No. 111 in the plan of part of the sub-division of out Lot No. 2 in the manor of Pittsburgh and parts of Lot Nos. 110 and 111 in Irwin's plan. Situated on Franklin and Pasture streets in the City of Pittsburgh, and being Nos. 47 and 49 Franklin street and 24 and 26 Pasture street, and having erected thereon 4 Two-story Brick Dwelling House, Conveyed to said Harbaugh by W. W. Wallace by deed recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 138, page 263. And Vol. 95, page 266.

Second—Also all that Piece of Land, containing 8 Acres 138½ perches, situated on Shady Lane, in Twenty-second Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, and bounded by lands of T. M. Howe, D. Richmond, Wm. Frew and Others & Ins. 1853, described in Deed from James H. Hopkins to said Harbaugh, recorded in Deed Book 227, page 118.

Third—Also all that certain Piece of Land situate in Twenty-second Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded by and fronting on Fifth avenue, and adjoining lands of T. M. Howe and E. H. Hartley, containing about 6 acres, described in Deed from D. M. Drake, dated May 2, 1853.

Has erected thereon a Two-story Brick House, Stable and Outhouses.

This property is held jointly by said Bankrupt and his wife, Roxa A. Harbaugh, with the right of survivorship, a clause in the deed expressly stating that the survivor is to take a fee simple in said estate.

Fourth—Also the ½ interest in about 185 acres of Land, near Ebony Valley, Lawrence County, Pa., with Four Frame Dwellings on the same.

The other three-fourths interest is held by Wm. Harbaugh and George W. Cass.

Fifth—All that certain Piece of Ground in the Township and County of Cambria, Pa., containing 3 acres, bounded by township road, land of Richard Gittings, David H. Roberts and Johnston Moore; and also that certain other Piece of Land, in the same place, containing 3 acres more or less, adjoining lands of D. Davis, David H. Roberts, Johnston Moore and others, having thereon erected a Frame Steam Tannery and Store, described in Deed from the undersigned from W. A. Whitacre et al, by Deed dated October 17, 1874, and recorded in said county in Deed Book Vol. 267, page 187.

Sixth—Also all Building Lot, No. 344, in Harbaugh's Addition to the Town of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, acquired by said Harbaugh by inheritance.

Seventh—Also all of the following lands, being all of Section 27, Township 93, North, Range 21 West, and the N E ¼ of Section 27, Township 93, North, Range 22 West, containing 320 acres, more or less, in Franklin county, Iowa.

Also, the N ½ of Section 29, Township 94, North range 20 West containing 320 acres, more or less, in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa.

Also, the N ½ of Section 25, Township 92, North range 24 West, containing 160 acres, more or less, in Wright county, Iowa.

Also, the W ½ of S W ¼ and the N E of S W ¼ of S ½ of Section 17, Township 113, North Range 19 West, containing 120 acres, more or less, in Goodhue county, Minnesota.

Also, the S ½ and the W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 18, Township 113, North Range 16 West, and the S ½ of N E ¼ and the N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 19, Township and Range aforesaid, containing 320 acres, together about 514 acres, more or less, in Dakota county, Minnesota.

Also, the E ½ of Section 7, Township 17, North of range 1 East, containing 160 acres, more or less, in Platte county, Missouri.

Also, the undivided one-half interest in the E ½ of the N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of Section 2, Township 17, North of range 1 West, containing 160 acres, more or less, in Platte county, Missouri. The other half interest is held by Robert Hanna.

All of the above property will be sold subject to any and all liens and incumbrances whatsoever.

Terms Cash. Ten per cent. at time of sale and remainder on delivery of Deed. Purchaser to pay for Deeds.

In addition to the above, they will also sell at the same time and place the following Stocks, belonging to the estate of the said Springer Harbaugh, viz.:

50 shares stock Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
40 shares stock Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
2 bonds Superior Iron Company, $500 each.
10 shares stock Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway Company.
23 shares stock Citizens' National Bank.
20 shares stock of Citizens' Insurance Company.
1 share stock Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
2½ shares stock of the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph Publishing Company.
82 shares preferred stock of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
527 shares of the Common Stock of the same Company.
20 shares of the stock of the Western Land Association of Minnesota.
250 shares of the stock of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company.
1,347 shares of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
750 shares of the stock of the Southern Railway Security Company of Columbia, S. C.
16 shares stock Blairstown Lot and Land Company of Iowa.
6 shares stock Sioux City and Iowa Falls Town Lot and Land Company.
47 shares of stock Iowa Railroad Land Company.
1 shares of stock of the Land Grant Company of Iowa.
47 shares of the stock of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.
29 shares of the stock of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company.
5 shares of the stock of Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.
2 shares of Preferred Stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.
1 share of stock of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company.

Also,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 30, 1876.

WIND.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.918	65	78	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M..	29.861	80	40	N.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.866	74	65	S. E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.882 Highest thermom....85
Mean thermom.... 73.3 Lowest thermom....58

Commencement of Beaver College.

The baccalaureate sermon is to be preached the 18th of June by Rev. Dr. Hiram Miller, of Beaver. The annual address is to be delivered the evening of the 19th by Rev. E. B. Snyder, of North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. These gentlemen are both able and accomplished speakers and good thinkers, and the denizens of Beaver may be sure of a treat at their commencement.

Attempted Suicide.

Monday night, a woman named Alice Kaufman, employed at Wright's saloon, on Penn avenue, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of poison. Fortunately her intentions were discovered, and a physician was promptly summoned. Antidotes were given, and a stomach pump was also brought into requisition, and the life of the would-be suicide saved. She gave no reason for her conduct, but stated that she was determined to end her life as soon as an opportunity presented itself.

Allegheny Park Commission.

This body met last evening. Besides approving the bills and pay rolls of the past fortnight, they appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Marshall, Lea and Slack, to confer with the Centennial Committee in regard to the use of the parks on the 4th of July. The committee having charge of the work of constructing a roadway across the park from Sheridan avenue were instructed to build a sewer one hundred and fifty feet in length to drain said roadway.

Election of a Marshal.

The delegates from the various Allegheny societies which have signified their intention to participate in the parade on the 4th of July, met last night in the Common Council chamber to elect a Marshal. The names of Messrs. W. C. Cook, N. H. Voegtly, J. C. Patterson, John Megraw, Thomas M. Bayne and Charles Hartman were proposed. Messrs. Hartman and Megraw withdrew from the contest and Mr. Cook was elected on the second ballot. The meeting then adjourned.

Contested Will Case.

A partial hearing was had before County Register Joseph H. Gray, yesterday, in the matter of the contested will of *Francis* Rowley. The contestants are two children of the testator, *Mary* Roach and Nancy Ann Orr, who are *residuary* legatees, the specific legatee being a remaining children of the deceased. The will is contested on the ground that it is not properly executed. Major W. B. Negley appears for the contestants, Moses Hinckston for executors and John Byrant, Esq., appears for the will. The hearing was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Movement of Sir Knights.

Delegations of the Tancred Commandery No. 48, and Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, preceded by the Great Western Band and the Regimental Band of the Duquesne Greys, were escorted, yesterday morning, to the Union Depot by a delegation of brother Knights, previous to taking the train for Philadelphia. The Sir Knights were provided with a special train, with parlor cars for the ladies who accompanied the party. They left at 7:45 A. M. The train will stop at Greensburg and Johnstown, where additions to the party will be made.

Mack's Patent Injectors.

All who use steam boilers should inquire into the advantage and economy resulting from the use of Mack's patent injectors, or boiler feeders, adapted for locomotive and stationery boilers. Those who have used them bear willing testimony to their efficiency and reliability, and to the ease with which they are managed. They are manufactured by the National Tube Works Company, and Mr. James W. Batchelor, corner of Third and Wood streets, is the agent. Practical engineers, who have used this injector, pronounced it the highest terms, and it is worthy the attention of all who have the charge of steam boilers.

Nearly a Riot.

Word came to the Mayor's office about half-past six o'clock last evening that a riot was progress at Friendship Grove, where a pic-nic was held by a boat club. Several of the police hastened to Patterson's stables, on Seventh avenue, and proceeded thence to the scene of the row in a hack, carriage or wagon. On their arrival they found that several knock downs had taken place, but that the disturbance did not quite amount to a riot. The supply of beer was shut off and order was restored. No arrests.

Body of a Woman Found in the River.

About half past ten o'clock this morning, some boys playing on the bank of the Allegheny river near the railroad bridge, observed the body of a woman floating down the river, and calling the attention of some men to the circumstance, means were taken and the body was brought to shore. It proved to be that of an elderly woman. She wore a calico dress, but had no shoes nor stockings on. The body evidently had been in the water several days. Word was sent to the Coroner who had it removed to Williams' undertaking establishment, on Fifth avenue, for identification. The Coroner will hold an inquest this evening.

—Last evening the body was identified as that of Rosina, wife of Martin Sieforth, residing at No. 707 East Ohio street, Allegheny. She deceased left her home Saturday, and her husband thinks she committed suicide, as she was slightly deranged. She was fifty-two years of age.

Trot at Friendship Park.

There was an interesting trot at Friendship Park yesterday, which was witnessed by a large number of people. The trot was for a purse of $900, best three in five, to harness. Three horses were entered, "Belle Brassfield," by R. Patterson, of this city; "Nellie Irwin," by J. G. White, of Onego, New York, and "Lady H.," by Jos. Murphy, of Youngstown.

The race was won by "Nellie Irwin," who took the second, third and fourth heats successively. The horses all have a good record, but "Nellie" was the favorite in pool selling. Pools sold lively before the start, however, as follows: "Nellie Irwin," "Lady H.," "Belle Brassfield," 10, 8. The first heat was won by "Lady H." and the pools changed to "Nellie," 10; "Lady H," 10, and "Brassfield" 8. The second heat was taken by "Nellie," and after that there was no more pool selling except on time. The race was very close throughout heat, and the excitement was great. Following is the summary:

Nellie Irwin	2	1	1
Lady H	1	2	3
Belle Brassfield	3	3	2

Time—2:30; 2:28½; 2:29½; 2:27½.

A match race will come off at the Park to-morrow between P. O'Neil's "Longfellow" and W. C. Rafferty's brown gelding "Billy," for a purse of $1,000. The money has already been staked, and pools will be sold at the Florence House, on Liberty street, this evening.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

The time of the Synod was mainly taken up yesterday with the consideration of the case of Rev. Dr. Sloane, for whom there was a call before Pittsburgh Presbytery. The matter under discussion was a resolution that the Presbytery be instructed to present the call to Dr. Sloane. This resolution was tabled. Then Rev. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, moved that the Synod instruct the Presbytery to present the call to Dr. Sloane, with the Synod's recommendation that he should not accept it. By so doing he thought he would put Dr. Sloane in the right position; he would understand by it that the Synod valued his services in the sanctuary too highly to part with him, to allow him to give any of his time to anything else. The Presbytery from the very first wanted the Synod's advice in the matter, and by taking the action he recommended, it would be but to carry out its wish.

Dr. Sloane said he thought from the first, and did so yet, that he had a right to receive the call; but that he had a right to accept it without the consent of the Synod, he never for a moment believed.

The Rev. D. C. Hamilton, of Indiana, then offered a substitute which comprised a clause to the effect that the opinion and preference of the Synod was, that Presbytery ought not he should not accept the call of the Presbytery. A motion was made to strike out the clause, which was carried, and Rev. Milligan's motion was adopted.

Rev. Joseph Hamilton, of the Rochester, New York, Presbytery, was charged with heresy. Dr. Hamilton, by his own confession, it seems had preached tenets not consistent with those of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He openly taught that the devil was not a tangible personal being. Dr. Hamilton was suspended by the Rochester Presbytery, and his case reported to Synod. The matter was referred back to Presbytery for further inquiry.

The United States Life Insurance Co.,

of New York, has a well-established General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under J. Palmer O'Neil's charge. The company's strength, security and fair-dealing are matters of record. Capable men should apply at once to him for subagencies and full information. Above all, allow no persuasion to induce you to take out a policy in any company before you communicate with him. 5W

IN MEMORIAM.

Tributes of Flowers and Speech and Song—The Memorial Ceremonies at Allegheny Cemetery, Monument Hill and Elsewhere.

There was a general observance, in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, of Decoration Day, all the courts, public offices, banks and principal business houses being closed throughout the day. Under the auspices of the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this community the solemn ceremonies at the graves of those who fell in defense of our country were conducted, and were witnessed by thousands of our people, the attendance at Allegheny Cemetery and at Monument Hill being far greater than on any previous Decoration Day. The weather was all that could be desired, not a threatening cloud appearing in the heavens to deter any from turning out, and to this fact, to a great measure, we may attribute the improvement in the attendance.

DECORATION OF GRAVES.

The first duty of the G. A. R. and veteran military organizations was the decoration of the graves of their departed comrades, a duty which was faithfully performed by the several organizations as hereafter noted.

In the morning the members of Post 117, G. A. R., visited and decorated the graves of the soldiers at East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and other places in the East End. The members of this Post also decorated the soldiers' graves in St. Mary's Cemetery.

A detail of Post 3, consisting of Comrades George R. Chalmers, Jno. P. Hunter, D. M. Howe, and Gus. Hagar, left Municipal Hall, for the cemeteries on Troy Hill, for the purpose of decorating the graves of the members of the Grand Army whose remains rest there. These comrades were Captain Louis Hagar, William Holtz-Lemer and John Knoebel.

Members of the Pennsylvania Reserves also visited Troy Hill and paid floral tributes to the memory of their dead comrades. Company B, Ninth Reserves, assisted by other veterans, also decorated the graves in Troy Hill and Spring Hill Cemeteries. The graves in Voegtly's Cemetery, on Troy Hill, were decorated by a detachment of Knap's Battery.

Post 88, on the North Side, were engaged all the forenoon in the decoration of graves in the cemeteries over there. The Post met at their hall at seven o'clock A. M., and were formed by Post Commander Abe Patterson, and preceded by R. E. Robinson's brass band of Allegheny, marched to Uniondale Cemetery. Arriving at the gates the band formed in open order and played the funeral dirge while the members of the Post filed past. The Post then deployed in two squads, under Lieut. Patterson and W. W. Tyson, in open skirmish order, and proceeded to decorate the graves in that portion of the cemetery which was formerly Mt. Union. Two hundred rose bushes, in pots, were planted on as many graves here. This plan of decorating was deemed more fitting than the old one of strewing cut flowers, which soon wither and fade away. Great care was exercised in the planting, and many of the comrades carried with them watering pots with which to water the roots of the flowers.

The comrades next proceeded to that portion of the cemetery known as Hilldale, where the same memorial ceremonies were observed as at other points.

A detachment of the old Sixty-first, carrying their battle-flag, also visited this cemetery and covered with flowers the graves of all the members of that gallant old organization who lie buried there. A detachment of Knap's Battery arrived about the same time for the purpose of planting flowers on the graves of six or eight of their number at rest in these cemeteries.

EXERCISES AT ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

The ceremonies at Allegheny Cemetery were of an unusually interesting character. At half-past twelve o'clock the members of Post No. 3 G. A. R. assembled at their hall on Fourth avenue in their new uniforms, blue coats, G. A. R. buttons, blue pants, white vests and fatigue or undress caps. Forming in line they marched to the Allegheny Cemetery, proceeding directly to the monument of the late General Alexander Hays, where they were met by Post No. 117 of the G. A. R. of East Liberty. Here they formed a circle on "The Flat," in the front of the monument, the ceremonies were inaugurated, and amid great solemnity the graves of the two hundred soldiers lying directly on "The Flat" were strewn with flowers. Five hundred potted plants, and fifty evergreens twelve to fourteen inches in hight, floral tributes for permanent decoration, were then set out, and each and every known soldier's grave in this cemetery was decorated.

The ceremonies at "The Flat" were opened at 2.30 P. M., by Post Commander B. W. Baldwin, who delivered a brief address. A dirge and memorial hymn followed, when Chaplain J. F. Denniston delivered a prayer, as follows: "Cover them over with flowers," succeeded the prayer, when the formal placing of flowers on graves was done by Comrades Chambers, Howe, Sullivan, O'Brien and Hartzell. An ode, "They are gone down the valley," a dirge and another ode, by a quartet, when John H. Kerr, Esq., delivered the oration of the day. Another ode, "A tear for the comrades gone," by the quartet, when the doxology was sung, joined in by all the people, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. D. Ferguson. The military and others then scattered over the cemetery, and completed the work of strewing the graves with flowers and flags.

CEREMONIES ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Post 151 had charge of the memorial services on the South Side, and at an early hour a procession was formed on Carson street, consisting of Post 151, under command of W. F. Wilcox, Castles 18 and 20, A. O. K. of M. C. Orange Lodge 74, Abraham Lincoln Lodge 993 I. O. O. F. and a large number of citizens and Sabbath school children, bearing flowers. The German Turnverein also turned out, and made a creditable display. The route of the procession was up Carson street to Eighteenth, which intersects the Brownsville turnpike, where the different cemeteries and places of sepulture are located. The principal ceremonies took place at the Methodist graveyard, Zimmerman's being appointed last year. The procession and flower-strewers first visited St. Michael's Cemetery, and the others in the following order: The Methodist, Lutheran, South Side Cemetery, Zimmerman's and Concord. After the ceremonies in each of these places, the procession headed for the Methodist graveyard, where the prayer was offered by Rev. Humphrey, and the oration was delivered by Rev. Westfall.

ON MONUMENT HILL.

After the decoration of the graves in the North Side cemeteries, a procession was formed in the Diamond, consisting of the Washington Infantry, Captain McFarland, Allegheny Guards, Captain Tyson, Latta Guards, Captain Barr, Knap's Battery, Lieutenant Linham, Post 88, G. A. R., and Junior Order of American Mechanics. Each company was preceded by a band or a drum corp. As the procession moved over the prescribed route to Monument Hill, the sidewalks were thronged with an immense concourse of people. Upon their arrival at the base of the monument the assemblage was called to order by Hon. F. H. Brunot, who made an eloquent and touching address. Rev. Dr. Wilson then offered up an earnest prayer, which was followed by a dirge, beautifully and effectively rendered by the Union M. E. choir. The choir next sang "Cover them over with beautiful flowers," when the President introduced the orator of the day, Colonel Reed, who delivered an extemporaneous address occupying about forty-five minutes.

After paying proper and prolonged tribute to the sacred slain who died that liberty might live, and to the ever-decreasing ranks of their yet surviving comrades, whom he characterized as "sheaves alike in their heroism and their renown," he said, in effect, that within the great heart of an intelligent patriotism the foundation of every national institution must be laid. The care of our glorious Magna Charta is now intrusted to the people whom its provisions enfranchised; it rested for its perpetuity in keeping its provisions inviolate. It is not only the duty of every good citizen to respect and obey his country, but also to support and defend it. It is the duty of the State to live as much as it is the duty of the individual. The fact that every nation must die the same as every citizen, does not relieve it from the duty of living its longest possible age. Nations and men should now live as if they never expected to die, and as though the whole work of securing a completed human civilization was to be accomplished by this generation. The nation is often assailed by the nation, and for its defense must summons the courage and resources of its entire patriotic effects. Slain may in justice spend every drop of its citizens' blood to save its greater life, and very many times the State can only live at the sacrifice of the man. The Tree of Liberty is planted in an arid and uncertain waste of the lust of power, and the deceitfulness of popular praise, and live at all it must depend upon enriching and priceless baptisms of human blood. That is the highest patriotism that intelligently and under a crushing realization of the awful cost brings its offerings of its own blood. Support at the roots of this sacred and ever insatiate tree, that not a branch may wither nor a fruit waste. Next to dying for one's God is dying for one's country. The Old Man of the people is sworn appreciation of the value and sacrifices of the patriot dead who so recently gave themselves to their country, and to those memory we especially set apart this day, but even the grateful and loyal recollection of an intelligent people cannot restrain their forgetfulness. In all gratitude there must be included the element of sacrifice. To adequately thank the men who died for us, we must bestow upon the interests they, if alive, would most cherish as permanent and substantial good. These memories, too, may receive high tribute by the renewing of our fealty to the Government these men died to sustain, and by such a new and pure interest in American politics as will hold our reredeemed land henceforth true to the beautiful trusts our soldier dead fell to win. Those "Decoration Days" should be so observed as to bring us in patriotic citizenship into the same loyal spirit as our now fallen comrades possessed when they volunteered. The political purity of any nation is an exact index of that nation's popular conscience. Those are not the words of Colonel Reall's address. He used neither manuscript nor notes, having volunteered on Saturday to act as substitute for Hon. B. C. Christy, who is ill. The ideas are, however, as recollected, a fair synopsis of his own. The oration was warmly applauded.

Professor Wm. Mason Evans now electrified the vast audience with his reading of one of Will Carleton's poems, "The Army of the Dead," which he rendered with wonderful pathos and effectiveness. After another song by the choir and the decoration of the monument by comrades Tyson, Caldwell Wood and Stevenson, the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, when the troops, Posts and visitors marched to the Park, where the military held a dress parade. The proceedings throughout were a grand success.

The monument was profusely decorated with flowers and evergreen plants, and presented a beautiful appearance.

The display of flags and bunting at nearly all the private residences in every part of the two cities did great credit to the patriotism of our citizens.

The day passed off without serious mishap, the most propitious for its proper observance, and taken all in all Memorial Day of the Centennial year is one which will long be remembered by the patriotic masses in this community.

BASE BALL.

Alleghenies and Neshannocks—Victory for the North Siders by 17 to 6.

The game between the Alleghenies and Neshannocks at Union Park was attended by an immense crowd, considerably in excess of the accommodations for them. The game itself was not particularly creditable to either club, as the score on both sides was swelled largely by errors in the field. The notable plays were a double play by Junkin, in the ninth inning, in which he caught a bat liner from O'Neil and by a quick play to first sent Bennett out; and a home run by Gallagher, made by striking the ball over the fence in the same innings. Otherwise the game was an ordinary one, the visitors especially going to pieces on the third and sixth innings, where they lost the game. The score of outs, runs and batting hits is as follow:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	P.	R.	B.	H.
Junkin, 3 b.....	1	2	3	1	2
Lane, c. f.....	1	2	3	2	2
Quest, 2 b.....	1	2	3	1	1
Kelly, l. f.....	1	2	3	2	2
Hagen, r. f.....	4	2	2	1	1
Blackmore, p.s	1	1	0	1	1
Wilkinson, s. s	4	1	0	0	0
Gallagher, 1. f.	2	2	2	2	2
McCloskey, c.	1	2	3	3	0
Total.....	17	17	17		

NESHANNOCK.	O.	R.	B.	H.
Dickson, 1. b..	3	1	1	2
Creamer, s. s..	2	1	2	2
Fick, r. f.....	3	1	0	1
Ellis, 2 b.....	3	1	0	1
Williams, 3 b.	3	0	0	1
McBride, c. f.	4	0	0	0
Morris, p.....	3	0	0	0
Bennett, c.....	3	1	2	1
O'Neil, l. f....	3	1	0	1
Total.....	27	6	3	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Allegheny	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	—17
Neshannocks	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	—6

One or two points which were apparent yesterday, should deserve the attention of the management. In the first place, an organization which owes so much of its prosperity to the public spirit of the latter should provide seats enough so that the reporters who may be present should not be forced to sit on the ground or squat on their haunches in order to get a report of the game. It is also next to barbarous that on grounds, where the attendance is numbered by thousands, the ladies' stand should be wholly unprotected from the sun. It should also be borne in mind that to change the striking order of a nine, after it has been made public, as was the case yesterday, entails a great inconvenience upon the hundreds of spectators who keep the score during the progress of the game. Such matters as these are worthy of attention and we hope to see them corrected in the future.

In the game at Wheeling yesterday, between the Actives and Standards, eight innings were played, when the game was stopped to enable the visiting club to make a train. The score stood: Actives, 16; Standards, 6.

ARNOLD PARK CAMP GROUND.

Meeting of the Trustees Yesterday—Reports of Committees—$7,000 Subscribed.

The Trustees of the Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association met yesterday afternoon in the Smithfield Street M. E. church, the President, J. H. Walter, Esq., in the chair.

The Chair stated that the Board had been convened for the purpose of hearing the reports of several committees recently appointed with reference to the new camp ground at Arnold Park.

The Committee on Purchase reported that they had secured at but thirty-four acres of the tract known as Arnold Park, at $200 per acre. The committee was instructed to secure a good title to the property as soon as possible.

The committee appointed to revise and amend the charter made a report, the most important items of which are: The name of the new association shall be the same as the old, viz: "The Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association;" each charge, or congregation, represented in the association shall be entitled to two trustees, one of whom shall be elected by the Quarterly Conference and the other by the lot holders. Methodist Episcopal churches may become lot holders.

The report of the committee was ratified, and they directed to apply to the Court for a charter in accordance with the above changes.

A committee of five was appointed to lay off the ground into lots, with instructions, as soon as that work is completed, to call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of making an apportionment of the lots.

The committee appointed to confer with the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in relation to a reduction of rates to the camp ground, reported progress and were continued.

The person engaged to clear off the grounds reported that he was pushing the work rapidly, and that he would have it completed in a day or two.

The subscription book as at present shows subscriptions aggregating $7,000. The book will remain open until about $10,000 have been secured. No subscription of a less amount than $100 will be taken.

THE IRON WORKERS.

Trying to Avoid a Lock-Out.

We have already fully stated the points of difference between the iron workers and the manufacturers, in regard to wages. The second conference—which was agreed upon, in order if possible, to avoid a lock-out—took place yesterday, when a new proposition was submitted to the puddlers as follows. The manufacturers will recede from the $4 50 demand and agree to pay $4 75 on a 2½ card rate, and fifteen cents increase on every 1-10 of advance in the market price of iron. Accompanying this proposition is a request for another conference on Thursday, June 1st. This proposition was discussed at length before a very full meeting of the puddlers, but as the meeting was private the sentiment of those present cannot be accurately stated. It is, however, given out that although there seemed to be a desire manifested in conference to see whether it is possible to agree on terms that will be mutually satisfactory. The conference will take place to-day or to-morrow, and it is hoped that a satisfactory adjustment of the differences may be arrived at.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Tony Pastor and his talented company had another big audience last night, and delighted all. From beginning to end of the long programme there is not a dull or uninteresting act, and all are free from anything that could offend the most fastidious. As between the three variety theaters now running in the city, Tony gives by far the most satisfactory entertainment, and deserves to draw hundreds where the others draw scores, as he is doing. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the last entertainment this evening.

The Elsler Benefit.

That ever-popular opera, the "Bohemian Girl," is to be given at Library Hall on Friday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Harry Elsler, late treasurer of the Pittsburgh Opera House. The leading parts are to be filled by amateurs from Cleveland, who have lately sung in the opera several times in that city. Miss Ellie Elsler had a compliment ry benefit there on Monday evening, when she sang the part of *Arline*. The Cleveland *Leader* says: "The presentation of the opera was of a very meritorious character, and though entirely in the hands of amateurs, passed off without any of those interruptions which so frequently occur in professional performances. The great interest of the evening centered in the assumption of *Arline*, by Miss Elsler. Her appearance in the second act riveted the attention of the audience, and the applause with which she was received was repeated with enthusiasm after she had sung the 'Gipsy Girl's Dream.' Her personation of *Arline* has many excellent features, and but very few blemishes. Her acting is full of beauty and intelligence. Miss K. Lori James, as the *Gipsy Queen*, expended the stage properties and private baptisms of human blood. That is the highest patriotism that intelligently and under a crushing realization of the awful cost brings its offerings of its own blood. Support at the roots of this sacred and ever insatiate tree, that not a branch may wither nor a fruit waste. Next to dying for one's God is dying for one's country. The Old Man of the people is sworn appreciation of the value and sacrifices of the patriot dead who so recently gave themselves to their country, and to those memory we especially set apart this day, but even the grateful and loyal recollection of an intelligent people cannot restrain their forgetfulness. In all gratitude there must be included the element of sacrifice. To adequately thank the men who died for us, we must bestow upon the interests they, if alive, would most cherish as permanent and substantial good. These memories, too, may receive high tribute by the renewing of our fealty to the Government these men died to sustain, and by such a new and pure interest in American politics as will hold our redeemed land henceforth true to the beautiful trusts our soldier dead fell to win. Those "Decoration Days" should be so observed as to bring us in patriotic citizenship into the same loyal spirit as our now fallen comrades possessed when they volunteered. The political purity of any nation is an exact index of that nation's popular conscience. Those are not the words of

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Dr. Hopkins Defines His Position.

Prof. S. M. Hopkins, whose paper, read before the Evangelical Alliance, in this city, last fall, elicited so much adverse criticism among members of the Presbyterian church, to which he belongs, has published a pamphlet with the view of disabusing the minds of any friends of the Seminary (Auburn) who have been led into mistaken apprehensions" in regard to his sentiments on the "Sabbath Question." He defines his position in the following terms:

"The 'Sabbath question' does not include an inquiry, whether the Sabbath is divinely ordained and perpetually obligatory. That is taken for granted. The only question relates to the *grounds* on which the obligation of the Lord's day is best rested, and the best means of promoting its sanctification. This is an open question, in regard to which evangelical Christians and Christian teachers have differed, and have heretofore been permitted, without challenge, to differ.

"There are two principal views on the subject. One is that which rests the obligation of the Christian Sabbath entirely on the Fourth Commandment, and regards that law as literally binding on Christians. This is burdened with the difficulty connected with the change of the Sabbath, without any apparent warrant or permission, from the seventh to the first day of the week, and with the fact that the Christian Church, from the time of the Apostles for many centuries on, did not rest the observance of the Lord's day on any such ground. The other view is that the fourth commandment is partly of a moral and partly of a ceremonial and national character. That so far as it was the last, it was abrogated with the rest of the ceremonial and national law, leaving the *moral* part of it that which requires the consecration of the seventh portion of the week to the public service of God—perpetually in force, and that the observance of the first day of the week, the grounds of the observance and the manner of observing it are not to be found in the Fourth Commandment, but in the teaching and example of Christ, and the practice of the Apostles, illustrated by the sentiment of the entire primitive Church. This view was not only held by the entire primitive Church, with hardly an individual exception, but was also maintained by Luther and other eminent reformers in the sixteenth century; by such types of evangelical wisdom and piety as Richard Baxter and John Bunyan, in the seventeenth, and is held and taught by many evangelical Christians and ministers at the present day. It will scarcely be assumed here, off hand, that such a theory is either false or dangerous.

"It differs from the more commonly received view not at all, I repeat, as regards the obligation to consecrate the Lord's Day to the public worship of God, and to all appropriate religious activities, but simply as regards the ground on which that obligation may be best rested. In view of the widely diversified opinions and practice in regard of the Christian Sabbath in this country, I took the line of suggesting whether a better observance of the day might not be secured by resting the duty, rather than of the other theory. The whole aim and intent of the paper read was to contribute what I could toward that end."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPTAIN BRECK'S ARTILLERY—Hutchinson's Battery—went to Sewickley yesterday to participate in the memorial services in that locality.

THE Star Cricket Club, of the East End, played their first game yesterday, at Roup's Station. Two innings were played, resulting in a tie at fifty-seven runs.

HIRAM KELLY has been arrested for the larceny of a silver watch from H. Kennedy, an employee of the steamer Seven Sons. He will have a hearing to-day, before the Mayor.

DURING the exercises on Monument Hill yesterday some boys were engaged in rolling stones down the hill, and one of the missiles struck a woman on Rebecca street, inflicting severe injuries.

THE Sharon Driving Park held their centennial meeting on Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10. Notice by the programme that the usual enterprise of that association promises a renewal of the eminent success which has characterized their meetings in the past.

THE remains of Bliss, the suicide, which were embalmed and kept in the undertaking establishment of Mr. Williams, on Fifth avenue, were interred yesterday, at the expense of the county. The relatives of the deceased did not put themselves in correspondence with the Coroner.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis, having been leased, refurnished throughout, and re-opened by Messrs. Darling & Co., of the Gilsey and Metropolitan Hotels, of New York, will be completely renovated, refurnished, refurnished, and kept first class in every respect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters for Bonanza Crackers. By the barrel or pound, for sale by W. J. Pierce, grocer and tea dealer, No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. MWF

Wm. P. Bennett, Printer, Blank Book Maker and manufacturer of the celebrated Bennett Perforated Check, corner Wood street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Hundreds of Houses Burned in Quebec—Efforts of the Firemen of No Avail—Sufferers Compelled to Pass the Night in the Fields.

QUEBEC, May 30.—A fire started in Scott street this afternoon, and is now raging. Fifty houses have been destroyed. The efforts of the firemen appear useless, and owing to the prevailing high winds and the amount of inflammable material in the neighborhood, it is feared that the greater part of the St. Louis suburb will be destroyed.

LATER—6 P. M.—The fire continues to rage with unabated fury. Already the houses destroyed may be counted by hundreds. Almost the whole population of the lower part of the St. Louis suburb are moving, and hundreds of poor sufferers will be compelled to pass the night in the open fields. Thousands of people are on the streets reviving the fire. The water was turned off from the ward when the fire started, which will account for its rapid spread. The Grand Trunk and Grand Shepherd is now out of danger.

QUEBEC, May 30.—It is now, at 10 P. M., still burning fiercely, but is somewhat under control. The high wind of the afternoon has moderated, and a good supply of water is now available. The fire has passed through the center of the St. Louis suburb, extending from the extreme western limit to the eastern limit facing the fortifications, then southerly to the Grand Alee and northerly to the third street south of St. John street. Two-thirds of the area is made to-night. The number of houses burnt may be put down as 1,000, and the loss will reach one million. The fields adjacent to the burnt district are covered with goods of all descriptions.

What District Attorney Bliss Knew About the Kerr Matter.

NEW YORK, May 30.—District Attorney Bliss was before the Congressional subcommittee on Administration of Department of Justice yesterday, and in the course of his examination an informal discussion took place in which the charges against Speaker Kerr were referred to by Bliss, who being questioned by Mr. Cullfield. Bliss said he was, he supposed, mainly responsible for Harney's appearance at Washington as a witness. He (Bliss) had known the Harney brothers for about two months. He had communicated them to Mr. Bass, a member of the committee. Harney was Appraiser, Darling's lightkeeper. When Darling's connection with the Third Avenue Savings Bank was under investigation, an effort was made to stop the investigation by a threat that if Harney's connection with the affairs of the bank was exposed, he would make some damaging revelations about Kerr. Mr. Bliss said Bass had told him he would not present any charges against Kerr unless they seemed to be well founded, and that he (Bliss) had carefully questioned Harney in regard to his relations with Kerr.

A PENNSYLVANIA LOVE STORY.

The Suicide of a Music Teacher After Receiving a Woman's Letter.

A letter from Salamanca, N. Y., May 24, says: Last Wednesday Walter Gunn, a music teacher and linguist, who had been instructing a class at Foxtown, Pa., since last March, received a letter which seemed to cause him great distress. He hired a boat of a fisherman named Gregston, and rowed down stream. About four o'clock in the afternoon two boys, who had been fishing two miles down the stream, said they had seen Gregston's boat drifting down a mile and a half below. One of them swam out to it and found a man, whom he recognized as the music teacher, lying in the bottom. He was covered with blood, and apparently dead. The boat was towed back to shore, leaving the boat adrift, and hastened to the village to give the alarm. Several citizens in boats down the river. About two miles down they found the boat lodged on the head of Legg's Island. Young Gunn was lying dead in the bottom, the boy had described. A revolver lay by his side, and he was shot through the head. In the left hand of the dead man a gold locket was tightly clasped. It contained the portrait of a beautiful young woman. An envelope, addressed to Walter Gunn, but with a postmark that was illegible, was found in one of his coat pockets. It contained a half sheet of note paper, inclosing a printed slip. The letter read as follows:

"CLIFF.—In Pequa, Ohio, on the 4th inst., Eliza Cliff, aged about twenty years."

He was a skilful musician and accomplished linguist, and soon had a class. He was a tall, pale young man, always dressed in deep black and made no acquaintances, not even speaking to any of his pupils outside of the class room. Nothing was known of his history.

R. B. Brown, editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, being a candidate for nomination for State Senate in his district, has resigned his position on the Democratic electoral ticket of the State.

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

Principal Towns Between the Missouri River and the New Gold and Silver Mines of Colorado.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUTCHINSON, KAN., May 27, 1876.

Going west, the first town after crossing the Missouri river on the new iron bridge is the flourishing city of Atchison, Kansas, on the west bank, with a population of about eighteen thousand. It is the terminal point of eight railroads, the aggregate length of which is nearly three thousand miles. On these roads seventy-two trains arrive and depart daily. Atchison has has twenty schools, twelve churches and four newspapers.

Midway between Atchison and Topeka is Valley Falls, of about one thousand inhabitants. It has an excellent water power in the vicinity, and is surrounded by a rich farming country. The narrow-gauge Kansas Central, from Leavenworth, also passes through this place.

Fifty miles west of Atchison we reach Topeka, the capital of Kansas, a city whose citizens are justly proud of their home, not only on account of its natural and artificial beauty, but also because its business presents a striking contrast to that of other capital cities. Topeka is situated on the Kansas river, which, besides affording unlimited water power, adds materially to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Its streets and avenues are very wide. The buildings are large and of the best style of architecture. Excepting Little Rock, Arkansas, Topeka includes the largest area of any town of fifteen thousand inhabitants. The general offices and shops of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway are here, also a large rolling mill which is in successful operation. The public schools are excellent, and the colleges, Washburn college for both sexes, and Bethany College for young ladies, are both first-class institutions, and in a flourishing condition. All denominations of Christians have churches here, and the moral status of the city is above the average.

Carbondale, the first mining town on the road west of Topeka, has a population of about six hundred, and is the western terminus of the Lawrence and Southwestern Railway from Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Burlingame, twenty-six miles from Topeka, is located on the old crossing of the Santa Fe trail, and is the capital of Osage county. It has a population of about seven hundred, a fine school house and a brick flouring mill.

Osage City is called the principal mining town on the road, and is an enterprising, growing town. The mines here supply the western Kansas as far west as Larned, with coal. In the vicinity of Osage is found a very pure ochre clay, which is extensively manufactured into pottery ware, paint and brick.

Emporia is a very attractive town of about three thousand, near the confluence of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, in a newly timbered region. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad crosses the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. One of the principal streets which runs from the depot north, shows rows of substantial and handsome brick stores, and at the further end the beautiful building of the State Normal School. The soil around Emporia is very deep, rich and productive, and there are many fine apple and peach orchards.

Florence is at the junction of Cottonwood river and Doyle Creek, both fine streams flowing through valleys well wooded. It has a population of about five hundred. There are four churches, good school and new flouring mill, the latter of which are shipped eight to ten thousand cattle annually; also valuable quarries, from which over three thousand cords of fine stone were shipped in 1875.

Peabody, of about six hundred inhabitants, has a two-story stone school house, four churches, a public library and a weekly newspaper. Sedgwick, the next in the farming land in the vicinity is of superior quality.

Newton is the capital of Harvey county, and has a population of about six hundred. This is a good business point, and commands the trade of a large area of choice farming and grazing lands. Here the Wichita branch of the road intersects the main line.

Wichita, on the Arkansas river, twenty-seven miles south of Newton, and two hundred and fifty miles south of Topeka, has about three thousand inhabitants, and is surrounded by an excellent grazing and fruit growing country.

Hutchinson, the capital of Reno county, is the next town of importance west of Newton, and is located on the north bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Cow creek, where the main line of the road first strikes the Arkansas river. Hutchinson is a vigorous young city of two thousand, and a remarkable illustration of rapid development, as the town is less than five years old. There are two live newspapers here, four churches, a thoroughly equipped school, two hotels, a steam flouring mill and a five mile mill race, just completed, on which a large brick flouring mill is being built, with a capacity for grinding two thousand bushels